



The

Oil

World.



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Devoted to Oil Industry

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LEXINGTON, KY.—JANUARY 25, 1919—LOUISVILLE, KY.

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LATE NEWS NOTES FROM LOUISVILLE

Lively Items of Interest to Oil Men From the Falls City.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—Mr. E. D. Noe, president of the Monarch and Pelican oil companies, was in the field in Allen County the whole of this week. Mr. Noe went there for the purpose of installing a 45-horse-power oil field boiler for the Monarch and Pelican companies, for the purpose of steaming and pumping oil into the Indian Pipe Line Company's line.

The officers of the recently-incorporated Buchanan Oil Company, 721 Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky., are: President, E. D. Noe; vice president, Edward C. Stoeker; secretary-treasurer, George G. Montz. The directors are: Charles W. Stoeker, George G. Montz, G. E. Butterweck, E. D. Noe, and Edward C. Stoeker. The capital stock of the Buchanan Oil Company is \$200,000.

The Old Dominion Oil Company, with offices in the Inter-Southern Building, Louisville, is now shipping oil through its recently-completed pipe line. This pipe line is four inches, and runs from Belle Point to the Old Dominion's properties, on Bald Rock fork, a distance of eight miles, and then a further three-inch line runs from the latter point for three miles to the properties of the company on the Clay and Chiles' lease. The first oil went through the line on January 17th; the line was found to be in fine shape, there being only four minor sand hole leaks for the entire distance of eight miles, and these were repaired in a few minutes' time. Two cars were loaded from the line on January 18th, and everything is now in fine running order.

The Buchanan Oil Company is now at work on Nos. 1 and 2, on the W. R. Buchanan lease of the company in Allen County.

Well No. 4 of the Monarch Oil Company, on the W. E. Oliver lease, Allen County, is in, and reported as good for 2 barrels or better. No. 5, on the same lease, is now drilling.

Mr. E. D. Noe, president of the Pelican Oil Company, reports that Nos. 1 and 2 of this company on the Susan Moore lease, in Allen County, have both been drilled 30 feet deeper into the sand, which has more than doubled the capacity of these wells. No. 1 is now estimated as good for 100 to 125 barrels, and No. 2 as being good for 300 to 500 barrels.

Well No. 3 of the Wright Oil Company, Rena Butcher lease, is reported as good for 250 barrels. This gives the Wright Oil Company three excellent producers, being good for 700 barrels or better.

Messrs. Allen Rheubottom and H. J. Graham, of Louisville, have acquired 2,000 acres in Floyd County and 650 acres in Johnson County, and will start drilling on their properties in both counties within 30 days. Contract has already been let for the Johnson County lease, which has production on two sides. The Floyd county lease has production on three sides.

Mr. Olcott Payne, of Olcott, Payne & Company, was in Louisville recently on a short business trip. Offices of the Company are maintained in the Starks building, where the business of the Quaker Oil Company is handled.

Olcott, Payne & Company are also interested in the Penn-Kansas Syndicate, Incorporated, and the Louisville office, in charge of Mr. Walter N. Wyville, of Olcott, Payne & Company, has charge of the sales department for Kentucky and Indiana of the Penn-Kansas Syndicate.

Mr. J. A. Woolfolk, of the Hopewell Petroleum Company, with offices in the Paul Jones building, in Louisville, was in the field several days this week in the interest of his company. Mr. Woolfolk keeps in close touch with all the field developments of his company.

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TWENTY-TWO LOCATIONS IN WESTERN TENNESSEE

Considerable Drilling Work in Progress to Prove This Large Territory.

DICKSON, Tenn., Jan. 24.—M. L. Strickland, of Chicago, passed through Dickson this week en route to Lewis, Wayne and Lawrence counties, where he will make two locations for deep tests under contract to start drilling within sixty days.

There are a total of twenty-two locations now made in Western Tennessee, distributed as follows: Robertson County, northeast of Cross Plains, 1 location; Tennokla Oil & Gas Co.; Robertson County, north of Cedar Hill, one location; Tennokla Oil & Gas Co.; Montgomery County, north of Clarksville, one location; Ino. D. Engle, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Montgomery County, near Southside, one location; Tuxbury Oil & Refining Co.; Dickson County, near Cumberland Furnace, one well drilling; Tuxbury Oil & Refining Corp.; Dickson County, near Cumberland Furnace, two locations made for Tuxbury Oil & Refining Corp.; Dickson County, near White Bluff, three locations for Drake & Williams; Dickson County, near Tennessee City, one location for Tennokla Oil & Gas Co.; Hickman County, near Lyle, one location for Boyd and others, Independence, Kansas; Humphreys County, near Bakersville, three locations for F. W. Young and D. J. Gonyer, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Humphreys County, south of Denver, one location for Humphreys Oil & Gas Co.; Wayne County, junction Lewis and Lawrence, two locations for deep sand for M. L. Strickland, Chicago, and Tulsa; Maury County, near Mt. Pleasant, one well drilling for Dr. Brown and others.

Locations made near Lyle, Hickman County, by the Bon Air Coal & Iron Company (Wrigley, Chicago, head of same), for three wells. The Bloom Drilling Company, of Independence, Kansas, has this drilling contract and are unloading tools on one of the locations today.

ABUNDANCE OF GAS IN EASTERN KY. FIELDS

The Eastern Kentucky gas fields as operated now will produce at least 27,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily, and with proper drilling and development will furnish 121,000,000 cubic feet of gas, as shown by maps and systematic well data in his possession, declared Professor Willard Rouse Jilison, professor of geology at the University of Kentucky, and consulting geologist of Lexington, Ky., in his deposition given in the case of the city of Louisville seeking to require the Louisville Gas and Electric Company to comply with its contract and furnish at least 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily to Louisville consumers.



PROF. W. R. JILISON.

Professor Erasmus Haworth, occupying the chair of geology in the Kansas State University, testified that the East-

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The OIL WORLD will be found on sale at the following places:

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

Lee Lewis, Fourth and Market Streets.
Hotel Seelbach, Cigar Stand.
Hotel Tyler, Cigar Stand.
Hotel Henry Watterson, Cigar Stand.
Hotel Willard, Cigar Stand.
Eiler & Goodman, 227 S. Fourth.

IN LEXINGTON, KY.

Hotel Leonard, Cigar Stand.
Hotel Phoenix, Cigar Stand.

IN WINCHESTER, KY.

Brown-Proctoria Hotel, Cigar Stand.
Kerr & Bean News Stand.

IN BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Mansard Hotel

IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office News Stand, Monroe St.

IN JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

J. A. Jacobson, 31 South Main St.

IN SHREVEPORT, LA.

Cohen News Co.

IN BILLINGS, MONT.

Post Office News Stand.

IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Cigar Stand, Baltimore Hotel.

THE "FLU" RAMPANT IN JOHNSON COUNTY

Caused Delay in Completions But Future Work is Encouraging.

(RALPH STAFFORD.)

PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—Although the weather here has been very unfavorable, work here on wells has not progressed as fast as I expected. I hoped in this letter to be able to report the completion of several wells.

Several things have tended to delay the completion of the wells expected in, among which may be mentioned delay in resuming work after the holidays and a return and further spread of the influenza epidemic, which is raging here worse than ever. However, work is now in pretty fully swing.

L. C. Patterson, of Butler, Pa., is building a derrick and will be ready to spud in on the farm of C. M. Bailey about two miles from Flat Gap in the northern part of Johnson County within a week. Mr. Patterson has been in this section nearly two years getting his leases and looking over the ground, and getting ready for action generally. He is an oil man of wide experience and has only begun work after the most careful consideration and preparation. This is encouraging from the fact that he believes sincerely in his territory after having spent so long in thoroughly inspecting it and thinking it over carefully. He informs me that he is entering on a period of extensive drilling work and that he can not doubt the success of his venture.

In the same Flat Gap neighborhood The Williams Oil Company, a local organization, has begun work with a Parkersburg machine on a well on the farm of Charley Williams, Mr. J. P. Fishel, contractor. The work on this well is to be pushed with utmost rapidity. Mr. Fishel is also now moving a star machine into this section and will begin another well within a week. The Southwestern has finished its well on farm of Robert Ross and got a small gasser.

The other work and production in that section of Johnson County is as follows: Alvin & Company have five producing gas wells, two small oil wells which they are pumping into tanks as there is no oil pipe line there, and they are drilling now with two Star machines.

Geoffrey Jeffreys has completed his well in that section on the farm of Napoleon Williams, which is a good gasser and he has tubed same ready for putting into the pipe line. There is a gas pipe line running through that part of the country.

In the Pigeon Creek neighborhood the Bed Rock Oil Company has completed its No. 6 on the farm of Marion Blanton and it is a good gasser of com-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

EXCELLENT WEATHER FOR WORK IN ALLEN COUNTY

Property Thought Valueless Opens One of Kentucky's Biggest Oil Pools.

(I. P. LORD.)

SCOTTSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—The weather in Southern Kentucky has been beautiful the past two weeks. The sun has dried the roads and business in all parts of the field is going with a rush. Rigs are coming in every week from Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere, which portends a lively time the coming season.

You have frequently heard of how a small investment has led to great riches and thereby hangs a tale. In January, 1915, Mose Fisher went to the Sheriff of Allen County, who had advertised his farm for sale for the payment of \$15 past due taxes. He begged the Sheriff to put off the sale or to lend him the money with which to pay them, but like many sheriffs, had become hardened to many unwelcome and distasteful duties, insisted on the money being paid. In desperation Fisher appealed to A. G. Braswell, who was noted for his generosity and good-heartedness. He saved Fisher's property and in return received the oil rights to the land. It was not well thought of at that time and Braswell not then being interested in the oil business, took R. O. Huntsman in as a partner in the lease. After many discouragements in trying to turn the lease they arranged with the Republic Oil Company of New York, to drill it on shares. A geologist was sent out to make a location and did so and Huntsman moved a rig onto the farm. Just as the rig reached the west line of the Fisher farm, it became mired when Huntsman with his customary sangfroid said to the driller: "Start the damn thing right there; it's all got to be drilled." This resulted in a 50-barrel well. Strange to relate, four other wells were drilled on this lease before the location selected by the geologist was reached, and upon drilling that location the first dry hole was encountered. Suffice it to say had this location been drilled first the Fisher pool might not have been known of for some time, but "Rory's" lucky hunch brought them one of the finest oil-producing pools in Kentucky. The Republic Oil Company has now produced and sold from this Fisher farm of 26 acres over \$100,000 of oil since April, 1917.

There are now pumping in the Fisher pool 35 wells and this has been increased by 13 fine wells brought in this summer on the McReynolds farm to the west by Captain Mahon. One of the important wells was drilled in by Vic Decaigney, of Duluth, on the Bishop Foster farm, one and one-half miles southeast of Petroleum. This well came in at 256 feet and pay was struck at 50 feet under shale. The oil filled up 100 feet and the bailer could

Lucien Beckner, the consulting geologist, has been ill, but is now able to be out.

Ed. W. Hedrick is spending several days at French Lick Springs.

C. E. Goetman, of Charleston, W. Va., was in this city this week.

Lieutenant H. B. Mahan, who has just been discharged from service, has taken the position as bookkeeper with the Pyramid Oil Company.

S. Thompson, of the Ohio Oil Co., has returned from a business trip to Parkersburg, W. Va.

Ed. Craig, of Albion, Illinois, is in Union County, looking after the leasing of property for the Pierce Oil Company, of Chicago.

Theodore C. Towle, son of Forrest M. Towle, president of the Cumberland Pipe Line Co., spent several days here last week. Mr. Towle is a junior grade lieutenant in the United States Navy, having received his commission early in the summer. He had the honor of being aboard the grand fleet on the day of the German fleet surrendered to the allied navies. He is a native of Brookline, and was located here in the engineering department of the Cumberland Pipe Line Co. prior to going into service.

E. G. Fike, who has been in charge of the Beattyville Refining Co., with offices at this city, will return shortly to his home in Tulsa, Okla., the refining company having sold out its interests in the Kentucky fields.

W. E. Dailey, formerly of Pittsburgh, and for 20 years in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, has been employed as general manager of the Lincoln Oil & Gas Company. During the past year Mr. Dailey has been at Steubenville, Ohio, in the employ of the Carnegie steel interests.

Among men from other States interested in the oil industry who registered at the Brown-Proctoria Hotel one day this week were the following: James J. Messer, Bradford, Pa.; LeRoy Adams, Chicago; J. P. Flynn, Sistersville, Pa.; William O. Walker, Oil City, Pa.; A. W. Williamson, Cincinnati; J. E. Boniff, Bedford, Ind.; W. P. Rogers, Cincinnati.

News has been received in this city of the death of W. F. Moore at his home in Houston, Texas, following an attack of influenza.

Mr. Moore spent sometime in this city, coming here in 1917, in the interest of Texas capital, and purchasing a number of valuable leases in the Kentucky field. He was transferred in December, 1917, to a much better position with the same parties at Houston, Texas. Mr. Moore was regarded with affection and respect by all those who came in contact with him and his death

(Continued on Page Five.)

STUDEBAKER COMPANY BUYS PRODUCING LEASES

2,000 Acres in Ashley District of Lee County Changes Hands.—Other Items of Interest.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Jan. 24.—A deal of considerable magnitude was consummated during the past month, when the Artisan Oil & Gas Company, of Newport, Ky., sold a block of a little over 2,000 acres in Powell County to the Studebaker Oil & Refining Co., of South Bend, Ind.

The property purchased lies in the Ashley district of Powell and comprises the following farms: H. C. Baker, adjoining the John M. Ashley, on the northwest; Green Hall, Charles Cooper, Romulus Jackson, Leming Derrickson, two tracts, one of 65 and the other of 80 acres, known as the G. W. Clark farms, Annie Barnett, H. M. Curtis, B. F. Curtis, J. L. McPherson, Beatty Smith, Charles Welch, Alex. Fox, R. C. Hall.

This property contained six producing wells which were rated from 15 to 40 barrels. The purchase price is not known, but is said to have been a good one.

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(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MANY COMPLETIONS DURING PAST WEEK

Development Shows a Broadening Tendency in All the Oil Fields.

Thirty-seven completions were reported to THE OIL WORLD up to Friday morning. A new-comer was a well reported from Lincoln County, near Stanford, drilled to the shallow depth of only 80 feet.

The warm weather has made of the roads in the oil fields a regular mud-hole and it is practically impossible to travel except on foot on many of the roads. In spite of these obstacles drilling continues to be very active everywhere.

Breathitt County.

In Breathitt County the W. P. Williams Oil Corporation has abandoned its No. 2, Watkins, and will await developments in this section.

The Sturgeon Creek Oil Company has begun drilling on the Nathan Pelkey tract, south of the Watkins.

On Dog Hollow a rig is being moved and parties will sink a test.

Near Willhurst, Craddock and others are preparing to drill a well.

The well on Johnson's Fork, near the Wolfe County line, which was drilled by the Willhurst Oil Company and reported at 15 barrels, is now said to have a show of gas, but no oil.

The Empire Oil & Gas Company has been compelled to abandon its first hole at 500 feet on the K. F. Crawford farm, and has now spudded in at a second location.

At Crockettville the wildcat well being drilled by Baker and others of this city, has spudded in.

Lee County.

Woodford Oil Company's No. 4, Crain farm, 100 barrels.

McCombs & Local Oil Company's No. 6, Della Hargis farm, 200 barrels.

Mahoney, Hudson & Collins' No. 10, Tom Booth farm, 100 barrels.

Colonial Oil Company's No. 5, Bailey farm, 100 barrels.

Ohio Oil Company's No. 11, Charles Evelyn farm, 50 barrels.

Associated Producing Oil Company's Nos. 17 and 18, J. J. Wells farm, 30 barrels each.

Wright Oil Company's No. 3, Miller Creek Lumber Company's farm, 200 barrels.

Russell Oil Company's No. 17, Hall & Burke farm, 10 barrels.

Russell Oil Company's No. 22, Hall & Burke farm, 30 barrels.

Central Oil Company's No. 3, W. T. Booth farm, 25 barrels.

Monarch Vacuum Petroleum Company's No. 5, Hall & Burke farm, 20 barrels.

On the Anna Fischer lease in Lee County, the Associated Producers Oil Company is now drilling No. 7. They are also installing power to pump the wells. This property was recently purchased from the Thraman Oil Company. In the Radical district of the same county the same company is moving to two new locations to drill.

Four and one-half miles from Heidelberg, the Pinnacle Oil Company, of Kenton, Ohio, is moving a rig and will sink a well. The Pinnacle tract of 400 acres and one-half miles northwest on the Webb farm, the same parties are preparing to drill a test. The Kentucky offices of this company are located at Beattyville in charge of W. E. Hovis.

On the Ed. Riley farm north of the Phillips heirs and west of Beartrack Postoffice, the Alakyla Oil Company's initial well is estimated at 20 barrels.

The Pyramid Oil Company completed No. 3 on the Flat Hollow lease, located on Bald Rock Creek, this week, and it is credited with being good for 100 barrels. The same parties have completed No. 4 on the Pyramid Pendergrass farm which is estimated at 300 barrels. Monday they expect to drill in No. 1 on the 20-acre Chiles Pendergrass farm, and No. 8 on the Clem Williams tract.

The Rex Oil Company, Mohney

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NEW YORK EXPORT PETROLEUM MARKET

Decrease in the Movements of Oil Products.—Higher Prices Looked For.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The bulk of petroleum and by-products for export showed a decrease due to the interruption of loading facilities owing to the holiday for the week just ended, but closed firm and unchanged so far as prices were concerned. The reduction of crude oil storage stocks for 1918 is influencing a stronger market for refined and products. It is expected by leading oil interests that prices will seek higher levels based on the reduction in supply in producers' hands as well as pipe line holdings. The export movement of refined oil is still hampered by the operation of the tank oil fleet in government service. The demand for naphthas and illuminating oil continue brisk and huge sales are in prospect pending normal shipping conditions. It is stated that the British liberal ocean freight policy tends to win large contracts away from local exporters, as a result in part to the ship control, as pointed out by leading interests.

The demand for local consumers, especially for illuminating oil, is brisk and bids to broaden, influenced by the strong market for coal and probable labor troubles. Motor gasoline is meeting with decreased inquiries due to prospects of cooler weather and strengthened by reports of colder weather in the west. Prices are firm, but unchanged.

Advices from abroad were uninteresting, noting no changes of importance owing to the mail service abroad being hampered by unfavorable conditions.

Charters for petroleum and by-products covering crude and illuminating oils, also naphthas reduced to crude equivalent in bulk and in packages for the week ended today at New York, amounted to some 120,937 barrels, registering a further decrease compared with the preceding week. Total charters for the month of December, 1918, aggregated about 703,114 barrels, showing a shrinkage of 37,748 barrels, compared with the total for December, 1917,

compared with the total for November, 1918. For the year 1918 charters amounted to 12,480,188 barrels, with a monthly average of 1,040,015 barrels, showing a decrease of 249,975 barrels, and 20,082 barrels, respectively.

Clearances of petroleum as outlined by tabulated figures herewith from January 1, 1918-1919, amounted to 872,014-298 gallons approximately, showing a gain of some 181,238,589 gallons compared with the corresponding period last year.

The weekly review herewith, covering petroleum and products, involving transactions in export parcels, is based on f. o. b. terms. New York, comprising 200 to 299 packages, in cases and cans and 10-gallon drums, unless otherwise specified, in order to arrive at f. o. b. prices of case oil, 110 fire test, in regular export cases, add delivery charges as per table below for quantity ordered to base price as given in our market report herewith on standard white oil (water white sells at 1c a gallon higher than standard white). Light-erage charges are quoted in cents a gallon, covering delivery charges on case oil to vessels in New York harbor, lighterage limits, which are as follows: Ten to 99 cases, 2.15c; 100 to 199 cases, 1.65c; 200 to 299 cases, 1.30c; 300 to 399 cases, .90c; 400 to 499 cases, .70c; 500 to 699 cases, .65; 700 to 999 cases, .55; 1,000 to 2,999 cases, .50c; 3,000 to 3,999 cases, .37c; 10,000 to 19,999 cases, .33c; 20,000 to 29,999 cases, .3; 30,000 cases and above, 3.05c a case.

Orders placed for export included illuminating oil in bulk of some 73-540 barrels for government account, while small quantities covered some 50,000 cases of illuminating oil on the basis of 2 1/4c a gallon for 10 to 99-case lots. Full case cargoes closed at 10 1/2c a gallon. Over 190,000 cases of gasoline and 70,000 cases of other naphthas were traded in, mostly all in bulk, for government account. Of lubricating oil, sales included 30,000 barrels, comparing favorably with the preceding week's sales.

Following tabulated figures give the total charters for petroleum for export from the port of New York covering crude and illuminating oils, also naphthas, in bulk and in packages, reduced to crude equivalent, compiled in barrels, with comparative figures for each month, also monthly averages:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
January	1,100,372	1,055,606	708,497
February	792,211	563,239	922,313
March	845,403	881,445	1,157,081
April	1,138,106	1,114,553	1,358,638
May	1,427,548	1,347,100	1,154,841
June	1,020,820	973,362	694,434
July	1,344,385	1,654,846	1,355,670
August	1,250,073	1,500,973	1,210,648

September	1,324,208	1,253,208	1,286,008
October	812,582	728,855	755,943
November	687,336	811,084	758,890
December	703,114	750,862	601,161

Total 12,480,188 12,730,163 12,300,021
Mo. ave. 1,040,015 1,060,937 1,025,002

Following tabulated figures give the charters for petroleum and by-products at New York covering crude, refined oils and naphthas in bulk and in packages, reduced to crude equivalent, for the week ended January 2, 1919, and from January 1, 1918, with daily averages compiled in barrels:

Dec.	Day.	Since Dec. 1.	Average.
27	17,460	641,701
28	28,810	670,511
29	19,048	689,559
30	13,555	703,114
31

Jan. Day. Since Jan. 1. Average.

1	.....	14,286	14,286
2	.....	27,778	42,064

The following tables gives the clearances of petroleum and by-products at the port of New York, compiled in gallons, for the week ended January 2, 1919, and from January 1, 1918, with comparative figures:

Week.	*Since Jan. 1. 1917.
Illuminating	2,500,500 557,195,696 428,311,360
Crude	..... 6,004,500 5,984,512
Naphthas	550,200 49,170,799 94,335,754
Gasoline	810,000 81,504,713 35,422,920
Lub. Oils	1,100,000 178,138,599 127,321,173
Total	1,100,000 872,614,298 691,375,719

EASTERN PIPE LINE REPORT

December Pipe Line Runs Increase Over November, But Not Equal to October.

The receipts of crude petroleum from the wells of the Eastern division during December by the pipe lines that make regular monthly reports of their runs were 2,072,303 barrels. This was an increase of 170,377 barrels above the November figures, but was not equal to the amount run in October, when a total of 2,153,405 barrels was reported. The daily average of the runs for December was 66,850 barrels, and was exceeded during the year only in the months of May and October. The daily average for November was 63,339 barrels, and in October it was 69,404 barrels. Each line, with the exception of the Indiana reported an increase in its receipts. The largest gains were 58,400 barrels by the Eureka and 20,400 barrels by the Cumberland and Kentucky. The daily average for December was larger than for the corresponding month in the previous four years, and was probably due to the favorable weather for pipe line work which prevailed during the month. It is to be presumed that the leases were well cleared of oil by the end of the year.

The runs from the Illinois fields for December as reported by the Illinois Pipe Line and the Tidewater Pipe Line Co., Ltd., were 766,784 barrels. This was an increase of 23,796 barrels in the total as compared with November. In December, 1917, the runs were 790,980 barrels. The average of the receipts for December was 24,735 barrels daily, while for November it was 24,766 and in October 26,722 barrels. The regular deliveries by the two lines during December were 204,951 barrels. The Tidewater also delivered 151,113 barrels of Mid-Continent crude.

The runs by the Eastern lines and those of Illinois during December were 2,839,148 barrels, with a daily average of 91,585 barrels. For November the average was 88,165 barrels; in October, 96,187 barrels; September, 90,612 barrels, and 89,502 barrels for August. In July the average was 92,226 barrels. The daily average for the June runs was 88,934 barrels, and 97,049 barrels for May. In April the average was 95,404 barrels, as against the March average of 93,142 barrels. In February these figures were 92,259; in January, 73,477.

Gross stocks held by the Eastern lines at the close of December aggregated 7,555,876 barrels, which showed the small increase of 12,333 barrels as compared with November. Pennsylvania grade stocks increased 56,286 barrels, and those of Kentucky 74,731 barrels. Stocks of Mid-Continent crude held in Eastern lines decreased 99,000 barrels, and there were slight changes in other grades. At the close of 1917 the stocks held in Eastern lines were 8,820,584 barrels, so that the reduction during 1918 was 1,273,708 barrels. Pennsylvania grade stocks declined from 2,731,928 to 2,226,290 barrels, the reduction being small. Lima stocks were reduced 237,000 barrels, and Mid-Continent stocks held in the East show a reduction of 500,000 barrels. The Eastern stocks of Illinois oil fell from 206,200 barrels to 13,300 barrels. Kentucky stocks increased 66,000 barrels during the year. The stocks of Illinois oil as reported by the Illinois Pipe Line Company at the close of December showed a decrease of 40-233 barrels from the November figures.

—Oil City Derrick.

READ OUR DIRECTORY COLUMNS.

LABEL SUIT FILED IN COMET MATTER

C. A. Wheatley and C. D. Pratt filed in the Fayette Circuit Court petitions against Allie J. Taylor, Mrs. F. J. Conn, Thomas Leonard, Dr. E. J. Brashers, Mary G. Nutter, Bettie S. Phelps, H. E. Gosney and Jennie Gosney, and each asked for \$25,000 damages each against the defendants by reason of alleged libel set out in a suit filed December 14, 1918, by the parties named as defendants herein against W. P. Williams, the Comet Oil Company, C. D. Pratt, C. A. Wheatley, E. D. Watkins and others.

The petition says that the action instituted by these defendants was filed in the Fayette circuit court and made a public record; that in the action the plaintiffs in that suit stated that they were stockholders of the Comet Oil Company and sought the appointment of a receiver and other relief on account of mismanagement of its affairs, and then they set forth the petition in full, and say that said petition falsely and maliciously made of and concerning these plaintiffs and certain of their co-defendants in this action.

Stockholders of the Comet Oil Company in Lexington, representing approximately \$25,000 of the original stock issued, held a meeting in the office of Justice W. S. Hunt at the court house and after appointing a "protective committee" composed of H. E. Gosney, H. M. Shedd and J. S. Garrison to take steps at once to protect their holdings, adopted a resolution directing this committee to sue out an injunction against

the Comet Oil Company and its officers as now constituted and also against the Stanton Oil Company, which is reported to have recently taken over the property and leases of the Comet Company, restraining them from any further action which will prejudice the interests of these stockholders.

RICH OIL SANDS IN UTAH

The urgent appeal of the Government for a greater production of petroleum to meet the demands of war has stimulated activity in all oil fields of the country. But probably in no other district have such unusual methods been employed to gain production as in the Utah basin, which is situated partly in Utah and partly in Colorado. Here oil production was sought by driving tunnels instead of wells, and this region can now boast of two oil mines.

The West is especially fortunate in the matter of oil sands. Besides several big deposits in the Utah basin, probably the largest deposit of saturated oil sands on the continent, if not in the world, which has been brought to the surface by nature, has been discovered in the San Rafael country, in South-eastern Utah. The great oil-sand reefs are exposed there for many miles, but as yet very little has been done to develop this resource because of its isolation from the outside world.

The region where the sands are situated is approximately 125 miles from a railroad, by the roads now in use, and is reached only by crossing a desert. However, interest in the proposition has been aroused recently; new highways are being constructed, water wells put down along the highways, and plans are being formulated for active development of the oil-sand deposits.—O. J. Grimes in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The Whole Truth, and Nothing But the Truth

The Capitol Petroleum Company

Incorporated Under the Laws of Colorado
Home Office, Denver, Colorado

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A. A. MILLER, Vice-President.
JOHN G. POWELL, Sec.-Treas.
JOHN W. MCGEE, Field Manager.
W. J. COOK, Fiscal Agent.

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Prominent Physician and Surgeon.
A. A. MILLER,
Pres. Tex.-Wyoming Oil Co.
JOHN G. POWELL,
Corporation Counsel.
GEORGE FRUTH,
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Oil Operator 20 Years' Experience.
JOHN W. MCGEE,
Successful Oil Geologist.
W. J. COOK,
Pres. Securities Finance & Invest. Co.

Office of the President:
DR. J. H. EAST

(Copy of letter sent to the Stockholders on January 15th, 1919)

Enclosed herewith is check for Dividend No. 2, which is 10% of the par value of your shares of Capitol Petroleum stock, and which is paid out of the earnings of the Company.

The question has been raised by a few stockholders, "Why sell stock if the Company can pay dividends," and, "Why not use the money to drill and develop?" Again we will try to explain that. After due consideration, we feel that it is better to return to our stockholders, at least, the greater part of the earnings, and let the proceeds from the sale of stock do the development work. So far as we have been able to learn, practically every stockholder agrees with us. They feel better satisfied if they get some returns on their investment reasonably soon instead of waiting years and years, as has been the case where all earnings have been put into development.

You, as a shareholder, are a partner in this enterprise, and we want you to feel free to offer suggestions and recommendations. We want you to feel satisfied—we want you to feel that you are being treated fairly—that you are being treated as a partner; that you are getting a square deal, and a fair run for your money, and that you are assisting to direct its use.

We are working hard day and night to make your investment a profitable one—in fact, we want to make you BIG MONEY on your investment, and you, as a partner, should do all you can to assist. You can assist with your money, and also with kind words of encouragement. A little encouragement—just a few words now and then—may help indirectly to make your stock more valuable, as it will stimulate the management to greater efforts to make the Company a GREAT SUCCESS.

DO NOT SELL YOUR STOCK. Don't be tempted to sell to parties who make a business of buying and selling. It's GOOD ENOUGH for some one else to BUY. It's GOOD ENOUGH for you to KEEP; and indications now are that it will soon be worth many times the present price, and YOU should reap the benefit. Besides you will be greatly aided the Company by holding on to your stock during the Company's earlier period of development and progress.

Conservative oil men have estimated our Tampico property to be worth, at least, One Million Dollars, before the drill touches it. We are going to drill it just as fast as arrangements can be completed, and you know how a big well will increase the value of your stock. The heavy storms and bad roads delayed drilling to some extent on our Kansas and Oklahoma properties, but well No. 24 will undoubtedly be brought in soon, and work on No. 25 will be pushed along as fast as possible. Our stockholders will be informed as often as practical on the progress and development of the Company.

Yours sincerely,
THE CAPITOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
By (Signed) DR. J. H. EAST, President.

(Copy)
The Western Union Telegraph Company. Night Letter
Galveston, Texas, Jan. 11th, 1919.

Geo. B. Kemp & Company,
320 Henry Watterson Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Tampico Cablegram, via Galveston.

Oil conditions greatly improved since armistice; material much cheaper; transportation facilities much better; and demand for oil lands and leases growing daily. I will be on our property, and have work started as soon as local details can be arranged.

(Signed) H. B. GUTHREY,
Superintendent Tampico Properties, Capitol Petroleum Company.

Have just received word that we have acquired 400 acres more, giving us 1,600 acres in the Tampico field, regarded as the richest oil field in the world. Our field man, in conjunction with our geologist, should know just where to drill, and owing to the easy sand formation there, we should complete our first well, within 30 days to 45 days after drilling has commenced.

The wise man can easily figure that a well, of say, only 1,000 to 5,000 barrels per day, will make Capitol Petroleum stock, which you can purchase now for 25 cents per share, worth from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per share.

Remember, you are purchasing in a producing company, with 23 wells in now, averaging 65 barrels per day per well, or a total daily production of 1,545 barrels; well No. 24 will be in soon, and we will at once start on well No. 25, on our Kansas-Oklahoma properties.

We have also 620 acres in Johnson County, Kentucky. Also leases in Colorado and Wyoming, and, remember, there is no indebtedness on any of these properties. None of the officers of the Capitol Petroleum Company draw any salaries, and we have paid 16% in dividends in eight months, from actual oil sold.

Printed matter on request. Stock now only 25 cents per share, full paid and non-assessable (par value one cent per share). We reserve the right to take this stock off the market entirely at any time, and, if the allotment is oversubscribed, we will return your money.

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ROCK EXPOSURES OF WESTERN KY. OIL FIELDS

(By S. S. GORBY.)
Mining Engineer and Geologist.
The surface rocks of Allen County, three-fourths of the southern part of Warren, the whole of Barren, nearly all of Hart south of Green River, and the whole of Green and Metcalfe counties, as well as all the region in Southern Kentucky, south of these counties, are practically all limestones belonging to the St. Louis group of the sub-carboniferous formation. Occasionally a knoll or high ridge in this area is capped by a layer of sandstone, the conglomerate of the lower coal measures.
The thickness of these limestones varies in this region from fifty feet in the extreme southern part to six or seven hundred feet in the extreme northern part. These sub-carboniferous limestones rest directly on the Hamilton shales of the Devonian formation, which are the source of practically all the oil found in Southern Kentucky. The thickness of these shales in this part of the State varies from 35 to 75 feet. They are immediately underlain by from 30 to 40 feet of Devonian limestone, belonging to the Corniferous group, which usually forms the oil reservoir here. This limestone is not always found to be crystalline and porous, but is sometimes hard and impervious, and in that case the drilling should be continued through the Corniferous and into the Niagara limestone which lies immediately below, and is uniformly porous and forms a fine reservoir, where the oil will be found in case the Corniferous is found to be barren.

Developments in This Area.
In Metcalfe County there have been fifteen or twenty wells drilled from the vicinity of Sulphur Well south to about four miles south of Edmonton. These are all in the western part of the county, and extend for a distance of about fifteen miles north and south. These are all shallow wells, ranging from 150 to 350 feet in depth. The production in them varies from two to seventy-five barrels each. The oil is of a very high grade and is of a wine-amber color.

In Barren County many wells have been drilled, perhaps 300 or more, and about 90 per cent of them are yielding oil in paying quantities. The better wells furnish about fifty barrels a day each. The most of them are located east, south, west and northwest of Glasgow from three to a distance of ten miles away. In the northern part of the county some ten or twelve wells have been drilled, and some large gas wells struck, with considerable oil below the gas horizon. One of the largest of these gas wells is located on the Jim Craig lease, about four miles south of Glasgow Junction. Another large gas well is on the W. A. Terry lease, about two miles west of Hiseville. A third is on the lease of J. W. Newberry, three miles east of Hiseville. Also one on the Turk Brothers' lease, on the farm immediately east of the Newberry farm. A portion of the gas from all these wells is now being utilized for domestic purposes, and for drilling other wells. Two other good gas wells are located upon the Strader lease, one and two miles south of Hiseville. The first two wells mentioned will produce daily 3,000,000, and 4,000,000 cubic feet each. If the city of Louisville needs gas they should come to this region for it, for there is a stretch of country here about 15 miles wide, and 40 miles long, on the south side of Green River, where hundreds of gas wells can be had for the drilling of them, besides untold quantities of oil.

In Hart County some 6 or 8 wells have been drilled on Dog Creek and Cub Run, on the north side of Green River about ten miles west of Munfordville. These wells are said to all produce oil in paying quantities.

In Allen County probably 350 wells are producing oil at this time, many of them yielding hundreds of barrels. Oil is found over practically the entire county, but the stronger wells occur in the northeast part of the county.

But a very small part of the territory has been developed in any of these counties, and there are the strongest probabilities of getting much better wells than any of those so far found, in the undeveloped areas, that are yet to be explored.

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WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE YEAR 1919?

Here's Famous New York Investors' Service Forecast of Events to Expect.

(From Moody's Investors' Service, New York City.)

First—The year 1919 will be characterized by gradually declining commodity prices, cautious buying of commodities, limited output in many lines and lower average profits.

Second—Operating costs in most industries will continue comparatively high, as wage scales will tend to remain rigid for most of the year and the cost of raw materials, while declining, will average high for the year as a whole.

Third—Margins of safety over dividend payments will be sharply narrowed, as profits formerly due directly or indirectly to war demand will be eliminated. Many industrial corporation dividends will be reduced or suspended.

Fourth—Among the types of corporations most sharply affected by these factors will be the steel and iron companies, all of the munition makers, producers of copper and other metals, and with some exceptions, the motor companies.

Fifth—Among the types of businesses which will probably not suffer to any great extent if at all during the year 1919, are the food-producing concerns, such as sugar, bread-making, packing, flour-milling and the like. Nor should the stronger type of electric light or power concerns be seriously affected, as the labor problem with them is a minor one. Petroleum companies are unlikely to be adversely affected. Fertilizer companies and agricultural machinery concerns are likely to be benefited.

Sixth—If steam railroads remain under government control throughout 1919 and for sometime after, the position of their securities should not be vitally affected by the trade situation. And as the government improvement policy will probably continue, the business of equipment manufacturing concerns seems assured for the year.

Seventh—The tendency towards declining prices and business curtailment will ease the strain on bank accommo-

dation and thereby relax the money market; the only offsetting factor being the special strain which will be caused by the flotation of the Liberty loan in April.

Eighth—With the contraction of government demand for the funds of investors, after the completion of the Liberty loan campaign, there should be a more definite relaxing of the money market; relatively cheap money will then characterize the situation until commodity prices cease sagging and a business revival of some dimensions appears.

Ninth—The practical effect of these developments on the prices of ordinary shares, which are dependent mainly on earning power for their value, will probably for at least the first months of 1919, be definitely adverse. Prices will rise and fall with recurring events, but the declines will be more persistent than the recoveries until the point of equilibrium is reached. In other words, we are in a bear market for all stocks which are influenced by the factors mentioned.

Tenth—Bond investments of established character, on the other hand, and high-grade stocks not directly responsive to the changing earnings (many industrial preferred issues are in this class) should not be adversely affected by business dullness or depression, and, after the new Liberty loan has been floated, are likely to score important advances, if they have not done so before.

Eleventh—During the last half of 1919, if the peace negotiations are concluded, the crop condition proves sound and the liquidation of commodity costs has been largely accomplished, we may then be on the threshold of a turn for the better. This will especially be possible provided France and Great Britain have by that time gotten their financial houses in order to some extent and are making preparations for the reconstruction period which may set in the following year.

Twelfth—In short, while the trend of security prices is likely to be downward for four or five months to come and possibly longer, and the best that can be hoped for is that sound bonds will maintain their approximate values, yet the real opportunity of the decade to come for long pull investors may easily occur before or by the time the year 1919 is half over.

TURN TO THE DIRECTORY NOTICES.

CRUDE OIL PRICES

OIL CITY, Jan. 24.—The prices paid for oil of various grades by the purchasing agencies are:

Pennsylvania	\$4.00
Corning	2.85
Cabell	2.77
Somerset	2.60
Ragland	1.25
North Lima	2.38
South Lima	2.38
Indiana	2.28
Wooster	2.58
Plymouth	2.33
Princeton	2.42
Illinois	2.42
Kansas and Oklahoma	2.25
Yale	2.28
Healdton	1.45
Corsicana Heavy	1.30
Corsicana Light	2.28
Electra	2.28
Henrietta	2.28
Thrall	2.28
Strawn	2.28
Moran	2.28
Cushing	2.28
Crichton	1.75
DeSoto	2.15
32 to 34 deg. Gravity Caddo	2.10
35 to 37.9 deg. Gravity Caddo	2.15
38 deg. and above Caddo	2.25
Caddo Crude	1.55
Canada	2.78

OIL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Owing to a misunderstanding as to the date, some having the impression from the announcement made by Secretary Loomis at the meeting last Saturday, that it would be two weeks before the next gathering, the Round Table luncheon of the Kentucky Oil Men's Association at the Phoenix Hotel Saturday was slimly attended, and the address, which was to have been made by Circuit Judge Charles Kerr, was called off. Judge Kerr, it was announced, would speak at some future meeting.

In the absence of both President Argue and Secretary Loomis, former President F. B. Tomb made the announcement relative to the postponement of Judge Kerr's address and expressed the hope that there would be a representative attendance at the meeting. Complimentary tickets to the Strand Theatre were distributed to those present, who included several members of Bluegrass Council, United Commercial Travelers.

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These tentative bids and offers are not considered orders; they are handled as inquiries. When the possibility of buying or selling, as the case may be, appears likely, we communicate with you by mail, telephone or telegraph, and upon receipt of our message, you can then complete the necessary details to make your bid or offer an actual order.

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The Oil World

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Oil and Gas Industry of Kentucky.
A Medium for Both Operators and Investors.

Published by
OIL PUBLISHING COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Louisville, Ky.—Office, 120 S. 4th St. Phone, 3964.
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Lexington, Ky.—Office Phoenix Hotel, Phone 3964.

THOS. M. OWSLEY.....Editor
C. M. DAVIS.....Business Manager

The Oil World is the Official Organ of the Kentucky Oil Men's Association.

Entered as second-class mail matter February 15, 1918, at the postoffice at Lexington, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.....\$3.00
1 Year.....\$3.00

Vol. 2. SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1919. No. 35.

LIBERTY FUEL.

The interest taken in the reports that the Government had discovered a substitute for gasoline and the desire of the manufacturers to obtain some reliable information concerning its value, has led the United States Fuel Administration to make public its composition, the available supply of ingredients, and its efficiency. Tests made in the aeronautic laboratories of the United States Army and placed at the disposal of the Fuel Administration, resulted in information that the fuel was made up of "approximately 65 per cent. of benzol; 25 to 30 per cent. of kerosene, and the remainder of a small percentage of amyl acetate and probably naphthalene and alcohol, together with, perhaps, small quantities of dissolved solids, and other volatile liquids as yet undetermined."

On this analysis, it was pointed out, the available supply of the fuel must depend on the available supply of benzol, its chief constituent. Investigation in this direction showed that if the total production of benzol (3,500 barrels a day) were so used, the total production of Liberty fuel would be about two per cent. of the present output of gasoline, which is approximately 90,000,000 barrels a year. Benzol, however, has other uses, notably in grease extraction and as a solvent for rubber.

A gumming and corrosion test, also conducted in the aeronautic laboratories of the Army, showed no perceptible corrosion, but "a tremendous amount of gumming; i. e. 0.4 per cent., accompanied by extensive fuming and penetrating odor." The tendency of the gummy residue in the fuel would be to plug up carburetors, Fuel Administration experts said.

In the same army laboratory test, crystallization was found to set in at 18 degrees (Fahr.) and to be "practically complete" at 15 degrees. Boiling started at 175 degrees, as against an initial boiling point of not more than 140 degrees for motor gasoline; indicating better starting qualities for motor gasoline.

The Bureau of Standards stated: "The results of tests in an aviation engine indicated that Liberty fuel compared with gasoline fulfilling the export specifications for aviation gasoline will, when consuming to per cent. greater weight of fuel per horsepower hour, develop about three per cent. greater horsepower. The (spark) plug used in Liberty fuel showed a slightly greater carbon deposit than the plugs used in the run of export gasoline."

Information furnished the Fuel Administration by the Navy Department stated that a flight of 40 minutes was made with the fuel, and that "no observations were made which show that the fuel would accomplish any other results than to operate the engine in a manner similar to the aviation fuel which had been used." Arrangements were made, the Navy Department reported, for sufficient quantities of the fuel to make full tests; but the fuel was not supplied.

A letter from Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war, said:

"The situation has not reached such a stage that this office feels that any definite announcement can be made, or that it can express a definite opinion as to the true merits of the fuel."

The Bureau of Mines reported that it was approached, but, on asking for the formula in order to compound the material and being refused, dropped the matter, declining to act under the circumstances.

It would seem as if the old and tried gasoline would still be in demand for the purposes to which it is particularly adapted as a power to drive engines.—Oil City Derrick.

STUDEBAKER COMPANY BUYS PRODUCING LEASES

(Continued from Page One)

will cause deep regret. He is survived by a wife and a son four months old.

V. W. Bullett, of Louisville, was in this city last week to attend the meeting of the directors of the Pyramid Oil Company.

W. H. Greer, of Pittsburg, was recently transferred from the offices of

MARKET REVIEW

THE KENTUCKY OIL EXCHANGE

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JANUARY 25, 1919.

	Last Bid	Last Asked		Last Bid	Last Asked		Last Bid	Last Asked
Alakyla85	Geo. Washington	.....	.40	Oleum Refining	.....	5.00
Barnett25	Hecla	.....	1.00	Pan-American	.....	.60
Bankers	2.10	Henry Clay	.....	.27	Petroleum Exp.	.....	30.00
Banner12 1/2	High Gravity	.....	.15	Peerless	.....	.90
Barrick-Ky.50	Himyar	.....	1.15	Pelican	.....	1.35
Big Four	5.00	Hoffman	.....	1.00	Penn-Ky.	.....	5.00
Big Six	55.00	20c Refund	.....	.35	Phoenix O. & P.	.....	140.00
Big Bird O.G.	30.00	25c Refund	.....	.32	Planet	.....	.75
Bonanza60	30c Refund	.....	.37	Pyramid	.....	1.65
Blue Ridge25	Hopewell Pet.	.....	100.00	Quaker	.....	.40
Bourbon O.D.	1.25	Ky. Fuel & Oil	.....	10.00	Republic	.....	.20
Colonial O.D.	190.00	Ky. Nat. Pet.	.....	4.00	Rex Oil	.....	110.00
Cornwell95	Ky. Colonels	.....	.50	Snowden O. & G	.....	17.50
Cherokee30	Lex. Oil Corp.	.....	1.20	Security P. & R.	.....	.40
Comet70	Laurel O. & G.	.....	550.00	Sturgis	.....	1.25
Cosden	7.00	Lincoln	.....	.65	Southern O. Lee	.....	225.00
Co-operators	1.00	Local O. & G.	.....	1.50	Stanton	.....	1.00
Crown15	Louisville O.D.	.....	.30	Station Camp	.....	1.50
Cumb. P. & R.16	Majestic	.....	.16	Studebaker	.....	.90
Day Oil90	McCombs	.....	1.45	Sturgeon Creek	.....	1.00
Daw10	Monarch V. Pet.	.....	1.00	Superior	.....	10.00
Dixieland20	May Day	.....	.50	Swiss O. Corp.	.....	80.00
Duquesne70	Mason-Dixon	.....	.60	Traders	.....	.75
Estill-Lee	60.00	Montezuma	.....	1.50	Trinity	.....	1.80
Erie	6.00	Monarch	.....	1.00	W. P. Williams	.....	1.15
Farmers	1.25	Old Dominion	.....	190.00	Wright	.....	2.50
Federal	1.87				Wyoming-Ky.	.....	.09

A summary of the drilling operations in the Kentucky oil fields for the year 1918 will be of especial interest to the public. In certain parts of the State the oil operations in Allen County are not appreciated. It will be of interest therefore to the public at large to know that 219 wells were drilled in Allen County during the year of 1918 with an estimated daily production of 6,239 barrels. In Barren County, which adjoins Allen, 46 wells were drilled with a daily production of 610 barrels, and in Warren County, which also adjoins Allen, 24 wells were drilled with a daily production of 83 barrels. Activity in these three counties is still very marked, and interest will unquestionably continue in oil operations in these and adjoining counties.

In the Eastern Kentucky oil fields during the year of 1918, 697 wells were drilled in Lee with a daily production of 31,307 barrels; 417 wells in Estill County with a daily production of 4,248 barrels; 286 wells in Powell with a daily production of 3,329 barrels.

The total number of wells drilled in the State during 1918 was 2,617 with a daily production of 48,606 barrels. Of these wells 353 were dry and 78 gas wells. We believe it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that there are now more rigs operating in the State by perhaps 50 per cent than there was at this time last year, and as new fields will unquestionably be opened up, Kentucky oil producers can look forward with confidence to the future.

A disturbing element in the oil situation is the uncertainty of crude oil prices. Rumors have been abroad during the past week that the Cumberland Pipe Line will perhaps reduce the price of oil—Somerset grade. We have been unable to verify this rumor, and we are inclined to think that the basis of the oil men's fears at the present time is the slight reduction that has been made in grades of oil in other fields—notably the Ranger field of Texas. It is a well known fact that the manufactured products made from crude oil are in some cases a glut on the market. The situation however is far from serious, and we see no reason for alarm on this score in the near future.

Notable advances have taken place in some of the stocks traded in on the Exchange during the past week. There is a brisk demand for OLD DOMINION around \$200 a share. PYRAMID sells readily at \$1.70 a share. On the other hand there is a weakening in the demand for some of the other oil stocks. HIMYAR is down 10c a share from last week's quotation, and a rumor is out that HIMYAR will not declare a dividend this month, due to lack of marketing facilities for their oil on account of pipe line troubles, and also the policy of the company to conserve their resources for further development of the company's holdings. Prices on other stocks have not changed materially during the week.

Thirty-seven completions were reported for the week. Two in Wolfe, one 20 and one 25 barrels; twelve in Lee, 10 to 30 barrels; thirteen in Estill, 15 to 100 barrels; one in Lincoln, 10 barrels; one in Powell, 75 barrels; one in Wayne, 15 barrels; one in Menifee, 50 barrels; five in Allen, 20 to 300 barrels; and one in Johnson, which was a gasser.

The pipe line runs for the week were 107,940.87 barrels.

Frick & Lindsay Company, in that city, to the local office.

John Houghtaling, of the Cumberland Pipe Line Co., is ill with influenza.

C. T. Fowler, manager of the Quaker Oil Company, spent several days last week in Pittsburg. On his return he was accompanied by his wife and they have located in this city for the present.

J. F. Knowlen, of New York City, has assumed the position of general manager of the Interstate Petroleum Company's interests in the Kentucky fields and located in Winchester.

L. L. Lemon, of the Frick-Lindsay Company, has returned from Pittsburg. He was accompanied by his wife and two boys, who will make their home here.

A. C. McCrea, of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company, who has been ill with influenza at his home in Oil City, has entirely recovered and returned to this city to resume his work. He expects to move his wife and three children here as soon as he can locate a house.

L. R. Roberts, of Oklahoma, spent several days in Winchester this week.

Ellis Yost has returned from a vacation of a month in Washington.

J. H. McClurkin has returned from a ten-day trip to New York City, where he went in the interest of the consolidation of about 500 acres of leases in the Lee county fields. A new organization will be formed, taking over territory which will have twelve producing wells. The amount involved will be around \$1,000,000.

Harry Meredith, lease man for the Atlantic Oil Producing Company, has been transferred from the local office to the company's headquarters at Dallas, Texas. He writes back that the oil ex-

itement in Texas is intense. One night he saw 75 people out of Ranger at a hotel waiting in the lobby with no chance of getting a bed.

John E. Garner, of the firm of Garner & Cheairs, known as the Mark Twain of Kentucky, told a good story this week. He had been talking to some friends who had been doing hospital work in England. They told of a Breathitt County boy who was lying wounded. Some one asked him what he thought of the war. His reply was: "I don't rightly know. You see this is the first public war I ever been in."

J. F. Walster, Sr., 66 years of age, died at the home of his son, J. F. Walster, Jr., in this city Monday night. Mr. Walster came to Winchester about a year ago from Hamilton, Ontario, and was well-known in the oil fraternity. He is survived by his wife and the son mentioned above. The following oil men acted as pallbearers at his funeral, which was held in this city Wednesday afternoon: L. A. Mohney, J. E. Shadoin, Alby Freisner, W. H. Hulme, C. M. Staigers and A. P. Brown.

W. K. Elliott, of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company, has gone to his old home at Oil City, Pa., to spend a ten days' vacation.

B. L. Carmen, of Lancaster, Ohio, district manager of the Oil Well Supply Company, stopped in this city this week on his way to Florida.

Miss May Osborne, stenographer for the Ohio Oil Company, who has been sick with influenza, is able to be out again.

R. Q. Judy, from the Lawrenceville Illinois office of the Illinois National Supply Company, is assisting at the Winchester office for a short time.

The Petroleum Exploration Company has moved its main offices from this city to Sistersville, W. Va. The local

office in the Colonial Building is in charge of A. R. Marshall, of Lexington, who spends part of his time here. The company's principal headquarters in the Kentucky field is at Zachariah, in Lee County, where J. A. Smith has charge. Mr. Lagosa, the company's engineer, spends the week ends in this city. The Petroleum Exploration Company is one of the largest operators in the Kentucky fields and is in charge of the development of the big Miller, Goff Prewitt tract in Powell and Lee counties.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Spencer and Mrs. Spencer's mother, Mrs. Ramsdell, have been ill with influenza this week. Mr. Spencer is manager of the Atlantic Oil Producing Company in this city.

W. H. Fitzgerald has gone with his family to Florida to spend the winter.

A daughter arrived recently to Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Thompson, at their home on Burns Avenue. She has been named Elizabeth May.

John Houghtaling, of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company, who was ill several days with influenza, is able to be out again.

J. H. McClurkin spent this week in New York City on business.

W. H. Hulme, oil driller, who is well-known here, moved with his family back to Bradford, Pa., this week after having been located in Winchester for sometime.

Harry Conel, local manager of the Illinois National Supply Company, was ill this week with an attack of influenza.

C. B. Gordon & Sons are moving a string of tools to West Virginia to drill a wildcat well on some acreage they own. They have three strings left in the Kentucky fields, however.

R. P. Conroy, of Washington, Pa.,

who is connected with the Illinois National Supply Company, was here this week doing work in the local office.

C. E. Ginter, of the Atlantic Oil Producing Company, has been ill for some days with influenza.

C. W. Smith, representative of the Chisholm & Moore Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was in this city this week, illustrating the operation of the Cyclone chain hoist.

Miss Nola Jones, stenographer for the Illinois National Supply Company, was ill this week with influenza.

L. Val Mullins, of Ardmore, Okla., entertained Wednesday at the Elks' Club with a luncheon in honor of his thirty-ninth birthday.

Commonwealth Attorney B. A. Crutcher acted as toastmaster and presented Mr. Mullins with an English clock with cathedral chimes as a token of esteem from his friends in this city.

The invited guests were: Commonwealth Attorney B. A. Crutcher, Col. Matt Mayhew, Laban B. Cockrell, Dr. Ogden Crutcher, Dillard Hunter, Zade Hodgkin, P. D. Avant, Asa Dooley, Steven K. Vaughn, Gov. Bowen, Harry Skelley, H. Clay Hodgkin, W. D. Judy, Austin Reeves, C. C. Robbins, Jas. S. Mullins, Eugene Tucker, Eli B. Dooley, Thomas G. Barrow, J. W. Board, Thos. Rupard, Edd. Fox, Flournoy J. Joutett, Judge W. Lee Evans, Dr. B. F. Johnson, W. S. Duty, and R. C. Murphy.

The Frick-Lindsay Company expects to open a branch store shortly at Bowling Green to meet the demands occasioned by the growth of the oil industry in that section. George M. Kiser

and Charles Thompson will go from the Winchester office to attend to the company's interests in that city. Harry S. Skelly, the local manager, spent part of this week there on business.

A. C. Curry, of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company, who has been ill with influenza, is able to be out. W. F. Allender, of the same company, is sick with the "flu," while W. H. Keffer's wife and three children are suffering from the same complaint.

N. F. Cheairs spent several days in Louisville this week on business.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Sturgeon Creek Oil Company will be held in Winchester Tuesday, January 28, at 2 p. m., at the office of Garner & Cheairs. This will be for the purpose of electing directors to serve during the coming year and all stockholders are invited to attend. The officers of this company are John E. Garner, president; H. H. Franklin, vice president; J. Smith Hays, Jr., secretary; Strauder D. Goff, treasurer.

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Cumberland Phone, Main 2624.

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Phoenix Hotel,
Telephone, 3964.

EXCELLENT WEATHER FOR WORK IN ALLEN COUNTY

(Continued from Page One.)

not lower it. This well will make 50 barrels or better. No. 1 on this lease is a 20-barrel well. No. 2 is a gasser.

The following may be of interest to the readers: The Jim Regd Johnson farm located in the Gainesville pool, under lease to the Hamilton Oil Company, of Scottsville, now has twelve holes on it and they run as follows: No. 1 at 260 feet, has 47 feet of pay; No. 2 at 260 feet is flowing 600 barrels daily; No. 3 at 260 feet, makes 75 barrels; No. 4 at 260 feet, is a 10-barrel well at the present, but it has not been drilled into the oil sand as the gas pressure is so strong; No. 5 at 285 feet, makes 25 barrels; No. 6 at 210 feet, makes 100 barrels; No. 7 is the smallest well on the lease and is making 5 barrels and some gas; No. 8 is a 20-barrel well; No. 9 is a 10-barrel well; No. 10, a 10-barrel well, is a big gasser; No. 11 is a 25-barrel well; No. 12, just completed at 300 feet, will make 100 barrels. Considering the depth, the cost of equipment and amount of production, can you beat it?

J. D. Engle, representing the Great Northern Oil Company, of Minneapolis, says that the company owns 600 acres six miles southwest of Scottsville, including the Smith, Stamps, Wade, Graham, Hunter, Newman, Dinwiddie and Wheat farms. There is one well on the Stamps farm and two wells on the Dinwiddie farm. These wells are from 128 to 200 feet deep and fill to the top as fast as bailed out. This oil tests 42 and is selling at \$2.50 per barrel.

Herman Humenbrunker, of St. Charles, reports a fine well on the Markham farm, west of Petroleum. This opens up a new field in the southwestern part of the county, where his holdings amount to 3,000 acres.

The Oklahoma Producing & Refining Company, of Tulsa, will move a rig on to the Bud Shields farm in the Gainesville pool right away.

Braswell & Bradshaw are down 150 feet in No. 5 on the Phoebe Oliver lease in the Gainesville pool. No. 4 is a 50-barrel well.

Bradshaw, Markley and associates are cased at 109 feet on their test on the Bud Wilson farm, three miles northeast of Scottsville.

Markley & Smith, of Pittsburg, are down 200 feet on the J. T. Goodrum farm in the Chapple Hill district, southwest of Scottsville. A strong gas flow at 90 feet delayed drilling.

The hotels are full of visitors to the field.

The Oklahoma Producing & Refining Company will resume operations on the Hooten farm in the Dalton pool, two miles south of Scottsville, as soon as a contractor can be secured. This lease now has twelve good wells and no dry holes. Production from this lease has been going out for the past two months.

ABUNDANCE OF GAS IN EASTERN KY. FIELDS.

(Continued from Page One.)

ern Kentucky fields, if fully developed, could furnish probably 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day. He said the United Fuel Gas Company, from his observation, could furnish 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily over the Louisville pipe line if it so desired. He said that from what he learned the reason more gas was not furnished the Louisville line was because it was not to the advantage of the producing company to do it, as it had contracts to furnish gas to other cities.

Both men, who are experts on gas and oil fields, and who were employed by the city of Louisville to investigate the fields in Eastern Kentucky and make reports, declared they had great faith in the Kentucky fields, deducing their conclusions from the present output from wells drilled. They believed an abundance of gas for years could be produced if the fields were properly developed. They also stated that all that was necessary for this development is a market for the increased output.

Professor Haworth, on cross-examination, stated that he believed if the Kermit fields of West Virginia were properly developed they could supply Louisville with 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily for ten years. To this the witness added he had great faith in the Kentucky and West Virginia fields.

Both men were on the witness stand several hours, and much of the testimony given by them was in reference to geological formations of gas fields, and both reached the conclusion that the Eastern Kentucky fields had a great future, if developed as they should be. Attorney O'Doherty for the gas company, objected to the testimony of both experts for the reason that it was irrelevant and had no bearing on the issue involved in the suit and was simply a waste of time.

Professor Jillson testified that he was a professor of geology in the State Uni-

versity at Lexington and had made a specialty in consultation work on gas and oil fields and geological formations since 1912 and he had made a number of maps of the gas and oil fields in Eastern Kentucky.

Professor Jillson was questioned a long time as to the formations where gas can be found and he described the processes of formation. He said good conditions for formation of gas existed in Johnson, Floyd, Knott, Lawrence and Magoffin, Ky., counties.

The witness said the best producing wells for gas now are in operation in Menefee, Martin, Floyd, Johnson and Lawrence counties and excellent prospects for gas development exist in Menefee, Morgan, Magoffin, Breathitt, Floyd, Lawrence, Johnson and Pike counties.

The witness reviewed the tests, flows and gas conditions in the Beaver Creek field and other fields in Eastern Kentucky and gave figures as to the outputs as did T. E. Dimmick, J. P. McLosky and David Browning some time ago. He also said he did not make the tests himself, but was given the figures by reliable authorities and he would vouch for their correctness. A map was filed by Professor Jillson of all gas fields in Eastern Kentucky, showing where the fields lie, the number of wells drilled and how much they are producing. Other maps also show who holds leases on all the lands. Besides these, Professor Jillson filed a number of his structural geological maps showing favorable localities for oil and gas projecting.

Like other witnesses heretofore heard, Professor Jillson said the gas in Eastern Kentucky is in the Maxon, Big Lime, Big Injun and Berea sand formations, which are considered excellent as to gas flows. He said shallow wells are drilled because they are less expensive than deep wells. He said deeper wells would be drilled if a market for the gas could be obtained.

The witness stated that wells drilled expressly for gas always showed a higher output than wells bored for oil, where gas is struck. He said the Beaver Creek field alone, if properly developed, is capable of producing at least 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. He said the Eastern Kentucky fields practically had no sale for their gas outside of a few local establishments developed mainly by the owners. The witness stated that ninety-five per cent of gas wells sunk in Eastern Kentucky fields show either oil or gas or both.

"If three gas fields in five years have furnished 11,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas and now are furnishing 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, are they good fields or bad fields?" was the hypothetical question put to Professor Jillson by Judge O'Doherty.

The witness said he would not attempt to answer such a question unless better data were given him, including the location of the fields referred to. This Judge O'Doherty refused to give. Professor Jillson was pressed for an answer but refused to give one. It was understood that the judge was referring to the fields from which Louisville obtains its supply of natural gas.

The witness was questioned also as to whether he was employed by the city to make a report on the fields and to testify, but he declined answer in the affirmative or negative. Attorney Lawton, in asking a question, admitted that Professor Jillson was employed by the city as an expert in geology and natural gas productions. Professor Jillson did say he had not been paid by the city, but would not say that he was not going to receive compensation for his work and testimony in the case.

Professor Haworth, who was employed by the city to investigate the Kentucky and West Virginia gas fields last summer, said he had been doing geological work in gas and oil fields for fifteen years. He testified he visited the office of the United Fuel and Gas Company at Charleston, W. Va. He said he secured and inspected the map of the United Fuel and Gas Company, which showed the company to be holding one of the largest gas fields in the world.

It was shown on this map, the witness said, that the United Fuel and Gas Company could furnish to Louisville and cities along the Kentucky Pipe Line, eighteen million cubic feet of gas a day. The witness said Mr. Ketchum, of the United Fuel and Gas Company, explained to him in a general way the reason why more gas was not furnished for the Kentucky line was that it was not to their advantage since they had made other arrangements for furnishing large quantities of gas. His understanding from the conversation, the witness said, was that the United Fuel and Gas Company had pipe lines connecting with other large cities, which makes it to their advantage to not furnish the Louisville Gas and Electric Company more gas for distribution in cities and towns along the pipe line in Kentucky.

The witness said that, in his opinion, much more gas could be produced in Western West Virginia fields by drilling more wells.

LATE NEWS NOTES FROM LOUISVILLE

(Continued from Page One)

Mr. O. A. Sears, the well known oil man of Lexington, was in Louisville during the week on business.

Mr. George H. Casperke, of Brandenburg, Ky., was a recent visitor to the offices of THE OIL WORLD in Louisville.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Quaker Oil Company was held at the home office of the company, in Philadelphia, Pa., on January 21st.

Mr. W. N. Wyville, of Olcott Payne & Co., of the Louisville office, was in Philadelphia, Pa., this week, where he went to attend the annual meeting of stockholders of the Quaker Oil Company.

Mr. C. L. Balthis, president of the Old Dominion Oil Company spent several days in the field this week, in the interests of his Company.

Mr. W. E. Curry, of Winchester, was in Louisville this week, on a business trip.

Mr. M. R. Moran, president of The Kentucky Oil & Development Company, with offices at 790 East Tenth Street, Newport, Ky., and No. 608 Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, reports that his company has commenced drilling on No. 1 on its Fitzpatrick lease, near Prestonburg, Floyd County, Ky. Two wells have recently been brought in there, one by the Great Central Company, and one by the Eastern Gulf Company. The latter well was recently shot, and is reported as good for 20 barrels or better.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dixieland Oil Company was held January 20th in the offices of the company, 87-88 Todd Building, Louisville. The advisory board of directors elected at that time for the ensuing year are as follows: James T. Clark, Louis S. Streng, Carl F. Rettick, Lucien Beckner, V. M. Gaines, Gustaf S. Gillberg, Wesley Schiefele, John C. Fenley, Luke P. Weatherby, and Judge John S. Kelley. The number of those to serve on the advisory board was increased from 9 to 15, and in addition to the above named ten, the other five will be added from time to time. The follow-

ing officers were elected: William B. Hardy, president; Chas. P. Derr, vice president, and John M. Sweeney, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

Talks were made by the president, Mr. Hardy, by the secretary-treasurer and general manager, Mr. Sweeney, and by the head driller, Mr. Chas. Whitford.

The Dixieland Oil Company was incorporated only in April, 1918, and on account of the magnificent showing made by the company in such a short space of time, a rising vote of thanks was extended the officers and directors, and especially to secretary-treasurer and general manager, Mr. John M. Sweeney. Mr. Sweeney has been untiring in his efforts for the Dixieland, and his work for the upbuilding of the company was more than pleasing to those present.

Messrs. Coleman Benton, Chas. Maple and V. M. Gaines, of Irvine, Ky., were visitors at the offices of THE OIL WORLD in Louisville this week. To show that these gentlemen are live and wide-awake, it is only necessary to state that they handed in their subscriptions, which shows that they know a good thing when they see it.

Curry, Sharpe & Company, specialists in oil stocks, 517 Paul Jones Building, Louisville, Ky., are running an advertisement in THE OIL WORLD, and they are more than pleased with the answers they are receiving from this advertisement. Replies have been received from all over the State of Kentucky, and points in different States in the Union, including Chicago, Ill., South Bend, Ind., Duluth, Minn., Pittsburg, Pa., Norfolk, Va., etc.

The circulation list of THE OIL WORLD is growing rapidly, as it is the only publication in the State of Kentucky devoted exclusively to the oil industry of Kentucky. THE OIL WORLD is the official organ of the Kentucky Oil Men's Association, and the small price of a year's subscription, \$3.00, is conceded to be an excellent investment by those interested in the oil developments in Kentucky.

To show that the replies received by Curry, Sharpe & Company are not from curiosity seekers, it is only necessary to state that they have already advised THE OIL WORLD's advertising manager that they have followed these up, and are getting a liberal share of business.

If you want results, advertise in THE OIL WORLD.

ROSS CREEK FIELD

(JAMES WINN.)

WITT, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Perry Cox No. 1, drilled by Station Camp Oil Company, was dry; 11 foot of sand.

Lincoln Oil & Gas Company are down 300 feet at No. 6, on Milly Freeman.

The Joel Hubbard No. 6, drilled by Bankers Oil Company, is rated at 100 barrels.

The Stanton Oil Company is putting in new power on the Comet lease, and putting things in shape to give their 22 wells a fair test.

At 125 feet in well No. 1, on Mat Richardson, which is to be drilled by the Lexington Oil Corporation, salt water was struck—something unusual—as it is 315 feet to the sand, according to their No. 2 on Louisa Flynn, which is 400 feet east from this well. They are casing the water off and will go on. It is reported that well No. 1 on Alumbaugh, which is 700 feet northeast of this well was drilled through the sand into salt water and abandoned and not plugged, and it may be they struck a seam and it is water from this well.

M. B. Westcott, of Lexington, is putting up tank and will soon have his No. 1 on the Comet sub-division pumping.

No. 5 on Robert McKinney, drilled by Gary and associates, did not show up for a big well, but it is doing fine under the pump. They are spudding in at their No. 6.

Well No. 2 on John Alumbaugh which was drilled through the sand to water will be plugged to shut off water, and it may be it will be a small producer yet.

The Bourbon Oil Company's No. 1 on Milly Freeman has been pumped four days on the beam and is looking like it might be a light well yet, as the water is about exhausted.

The Simeon Rowland No. 1 well drilled by Raydure & Williams, was salt water. They went through 40 foot of sand. They are going to drill another well on him.

The rig that drilled the Perry Cox

well will move over on the John Moore farm.

Williams & Raydure are down 200 feet on the Jess Brandenburg farm at their No. 1.

Hopkins No. 1, on Raider heirs, was dry. They are moving to No. 2 location.

The weather has been fine for a few days and things are beginning to move off nicely. It begins to look like it did before the "flu" shut the field down.

OLEUM REFINING COMPANY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

IRVINE, Ky., Jan. 24.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at our office in Irvine, Ky., on the third day of February, 1919, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of officers, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

We would appreciate you being present either in person or by proxy.

By order of the board,

OLEUM REFINING CO.

A. B. Hammond, Secretary.

FLESHER PETROLEUM COMPANY ORGANIZED

The Flesher Petroleum Company, organized by Kentucky business men to develop the southern portion of the Eureka Coal and Mineral Company's tract in Lee County, opened offices in Lexington Thursday. The company's holdings embrace 3,800 acres bounded by Hell Creek, Crystal Creek, the Kentucky River and Bald Rock Fork. The property has on it two producing wells. Four drilling rigs are now moving on and there are twelve offsets to drill. The authorized capital stock of the company is \$500,000, the par value of the shares being one dollar each. The stock is approximately 75 per cent subscribed. The officers of the company are W. J. Flesher, of Lexington, president; Charles C. Stoll, of Louisville, vice president; John R. Downing, of Lexington, secretary and treasurer. The directors are Messrs. Flesher, Stoll, Matt C. Clay, of Mt. Sterling; M. H. Courtney, of Winchester; James R. Duffin, William C. Massie and George G. Sommers, of Louisville.

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THE OIL WORLD is the only publication devoted exclusively to Kentucky Oil Fields. It is a reliable oil journal; does not accept fake advertisements and gathers the news from the Kentucky Oil Fields, through its own correspondents.

ANNUAL OIL FIELD REVIEW FOR 1918

Kentucky Banner Field of Central West Group With 2,167 Wells Completed.

Kentucky proved the banner field of the Central West group and kept things alive in the industry, says the Oil City Derrick. Were it not for the Kentucky activity, the Central West area would make a very poor showing. The scarcity of material, expert drillers and labor in general worked against the activity, and it is safe to say that 1919 will be one of the greatest years for the Kentucky field.

Considerable pipe line work has been done during the year. The Cumberland Pipe Line Company was active, but unable to keep abreast of the development, as so much wildcat work was done. Individual lines have been run in Estill, Powell and Lee counties and considerable oil is being shipped out by tank cars. The National Refining Company has just completed a four-inch line from the Big Sinking district in Lee County to Beattyville and a couple of additional lines have been put in the county. In the western part of the State during the latter half of the year the Indian Refining Company put in a line from the Gainesville field to Scottsville and is now running oil from some of the leases there, and has also put gathering lines in other parts of Allen County. The American Pipe Line Company laid a line from the Gainesville field to Bowling Green. This line is two-inch and not capable of coping with two wells on the Johnson farm alone, and there is some talk of paralleling it with a four-inch line in the spring.

During the year 2,167 wells were completed in Kentucky, of which 353 were dry holes and 78 were gas wells, the new production being 48,666 barrels. These wells were completed by months as follows:

Month	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.	Gas.
January	77	718	17	6
February	102	1,030	23	4
March	153	1,074	34	5
April	176	2,132	28	2
May	171	2,031	27	4
June	161	2,353	26	5
July	248	4,429	38	2
August	208	4,792	30	4
September	220	6,037	30	11
October	217	5,048	38	14
November	174	6,490	34	5
December	200	10,160	28	10

Total 2,167 48,666 353 78

The above wells were distributed among the various counties as follows:

County	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.	Gas.
Wayne	45	190	15	1
Wolfe	91	1,188	24	0
Lawrence	27	105	6	0
Morgan	45	100	8	8
Estill	417	4,248	47	2
Powell	286	3,320	57	2
Lee	607	31,367	39	2
Allen	219	6,239	37	8
Bath	9	9	7	0
Floyd	4	10	0	2
Metcalfe	5	10	3	0
Whitley	3	0	3	0
McCreary	2	0	2	0
Lincoln	59	296	12	10
Rockcastle	6	10	5	0
Knox	26	99	6	0
Laurel	7	0	7	7
Magoffin	13	30	0	7
Clay	2	0	2	0
Johnson	24	63	5	11
Warren	24	83	14	1
Barren	46	610	0	2
Pulaski	14	35	2	4
Rowan	3	0	3	0
Casey	6	0	6	0
Jackson	13	115	2	2
Owsley	12	76	5	0
Grayson	6	65	2	1
Breathitt	19	190	4	5
Madison	1	0	1	0
LaRue	1	0	1	0
Simpson	4	10	2	0

Carter	4	0	3	1
Lewis	1	0	1	0
Greenup	1	0	1	0
Fleming	1	0	1	0
Taylor	6	0	2	4
Elliott	10	20	5	2
Grant	1	0	1	0
Adair	2	10	0	0
Hopkins	3	6	0	0
Edmonson	1	0	1	0
Greene	3	0	3	0
Bullitt	6	0	5	1
Logan	1	0	1	0
Union	1	10	0	0
Menifee	5	65	1	0
Ohio	1	3	0	0
Clark	1	0	1	0
Hart	1	0	1	0
Knott	1	10	0	0
Webster	1	0	1	0
Total	2,167	48,666	353	78

TENNESSEE FIELD.

Work in the Tennessee field during the year was distributed by months as follows:

Month	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.	Gas.
February	2	0	2	0
April	4	90	0	1
June	1	3	0	0
September	12	155	2	0
October	1	5	0	0
November	4	5	3	0
Total	24	250	7	3

The above wells were by counties as follows:

County	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.	Gas.
Scott	12	240	1	1
Sumner	5	0	3	2
Smith	1	0	1	0
Morgan	1	0	1	0
Macon	1	0	1	0
Pickett	4	18	0	0
Total	24	258	7	3

AFTER-WAR "GAS" OF POOR QUALITY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Miserably poor gasoline appears to be one of the after-effects of the great war.

Every day since the extreme cold weather set in one has heard innumerable complaints from automobile owners and drivers about the inferior quality of gasoline that is being sold, especially in this section of the country, and if, according to those in a position to know, the main cause for so many cars, irrespective of make, being stalled, towed or deserted entirely is due to the poor grade of gasoline being used, then it unquestionably is time for the proper authorities to take the matter in hand and remedy the evil.

While the country was at war motorists were only too glad to conform to every edict issued by the government that had to do with the quantity and quality of gasoline to be used, but now that hostilities have ceased and the embargo on gasoline lifted they are beginning to insist on standard quality, especially since they are paying prices as high, if not higher, for it now than they did when the country was in the throes of conservation.

No Excuse, Say Motorists.

Granting that the overseas demand for gasoline is still enormous, and that the gauge set for testing the specific gravity of the fuel has been lowered by the bureau of standards from 72 of two years ago to 47 today, there is still no excuse, Washington motorists insist, for the miserably lean mixture that is being shoved on the public in the name of gasoline by the manufacturers at present. Many of the dealers, when interviewed on the subject, freely admitted that the grade of gasoline being sold by them today is poor quality, but they would invariably ask: "What can be done about it?"

MONTHLY PIPE LINE REPORT

Runs From Wells.

In the following table will be found the runs or receipts from wells by various pipe lines in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana for November and December:

	Nov., '18.	Dec., '18.
National Transit Co.	181,288.31	188,437.15
S. W. Pa. P. L. Co.	93,336.30	96,471.72
Eureka P. L. Co.	485,489.51	543,919.31
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	268,717.54	286,005.74
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (Cleveland)	1,608.76	2,009.64
Indiana P. L. Co.	18,678.55	17,216.27
Cumberland P. L. Co.	394,110.53	423,510.68
New York Transit Co.	132,992.82	135,537.55
Tidewater P. L. Co.	111,763.79	117,177.08
Pure Oil Co.	186,259.34	223,341.65
Emery P. L. Co.	25,620.95	26,523.71
Total	1,901,886.98	2,072,363.64
Daily average	63,399.56	65,859.44

The following table exhibits the shipments or regular deliveries of various pipe lines in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana for November and December:

	Nov., '18.	Dec., '18.
National Transit Co.	437,274.00	454,918.37
Indiana P. L. Co.	164,715.78	165,537.55
Eureka P. L. Co.	105,788.03	99,244.45
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (Macksburg)	7,439.09	491,555.58
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (Lima, etc.)	456,042.10	491,704.82
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (Cleveland)	1,474.07	2,075.73
Indiana P. L. Co.	395,232.53	424,689.32
Cumberland P. L. Co.	5,073.85	2,441.68
Southern P. L. Co.	530,154.45	486,109.36
Crescent P. L. Co.	160,583.13	189,737.75
New York Transit Co.	737,302.31	635,974.12
Tidewater P. L. Co.	89,907.26	91,622.28
Pure Oil Co.	109,960.57	77,098.38
Emery P. L. Co.	206,656.69	212,158.83
Emery P. L. Co.	27,820.74	30,558.81
Total	3,434,155.90	3,348,551.54
Daily average	114,472.19	108,017.79

Gross Stocks.

The gross stocks held by various pipe lines in the oil producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky at the close of November and December were as follows:

	Nov., '18.	Dec., '18.
National Transit Co.	329,118.42	409,419.79
S. W. Pa. P. L. Co.	501,684.47	458,638.94
Eureka P. L. Co.	1,343,443.81	1,323,167.51
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (Macksburg)	236,512.18	228,936.27
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (Lima, etc.)	1,527,473.70	1,627,262.75
Buckeye Pipe Line Co. (Cleveland)	1,727.95	1,274.23
Indiana P. L. Co.	750,334.06	702,699.33
Cumberland P. L. Co.	228,792.84	206,465.62
Southern P. L. Co.	581,840.84	629,865.24
Crescent P. L. Co.	80,439.42	77,074.82
New York Transit Co.	804,502.32	737,539.95
Northern P. L. Co.	559,553.25	570,951.50
Pure Oil Co.	274,276.28	285,656.37
Emery P. L. Co.	15,942.10	11,841.39
Total	7,543,542.92	7,555,876.52
Decrease	206,617.68	12,333.58

Grades of Oil.

The following table shows the amount of the different grades of oil held by the Eastern pipe lines at the close of November and December showing the gross stocks of the above fields:

	Nov., '18.	Dec., '18.
Pennsylvania	2,170,994.65	2,226,390.70
Lima	979,671.00	958,147.92
Kentucky	638,945.08	757,776.98
Mid-Continent	3,699,449.67	3,600,333.81
Illinois	11,372.53	13,327.11
Total	7,543,542.92	7,555,876.52

Daily Average Runs.

The following table shows the daily average runs of the Pennsylvania, Lima and Kentucky oil fields for the past five years:

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
January	68,320	69,800	54,096	60,730	49,689
February	63,016	65,392	56,814	69,017	65,196

March	72,981	65,461	59,586	65,737	64,517
April	75,884	66,725	60,333	63,501	67,354
May	72,213	65,069	64,533	72,572	68,054
June	72,213	65,069	64,533	67,786	61,080
July	71,851	62,044	59,753	68,256	63,902
August	40,350	60,035	63,867	68,030	63,170
September	59,210	60,900	61,602	64,461	64,460
October	75,255	58,070	63,584	69,559	69,464
November	62,956	57,959	64,275	65,821	63,472
December	63,906	70,189	60,205	50,016	66,850

Daily Average Shipments.

The following table gives daily average shipments from the Pennsylvania, Lima and Kentucky oil fields and of oil received from other fields for the past five years:

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Jan.	149,112	95,364	121,378	121,561	124,772
Feb.	145,366	20,209	123,181	123,238	114,817
Mar.	143,580	89,365	121,135	121,861	115,044
April	133,358	101,449	134,711	118,143	118,278
May	129,625	99,428	125,421	110,612	117,745
June	131,502	104,890	133,098	126,202	95,366
July	135,124	111,711	122,791	134,690	118,448
Aug.	92,860	133,847	110,012	129,880	117,236
Sept.	130,865	121,052	120,874	129,869	123,444
Oct.	138,131	121,225	122,126	138,814	119,312
Nov.	119,189	116,656	124,565	140,962	114,472
Dec.	103,570	113,990	117,143	129,585	108,017

Gross Stocks.

In the following table will be found the gross stocks of the various pipe lines of the Pennsylvania, Lima and Kentucky oil fields, including oil received from other lines, at the close of each month for the past three years:

	1915.	1917.	1918.
January	10,756,292	9,713,145	8,211,622
February	10,911,097	9,554,325	7,990,438
March	10,852,319	9,727,627	7,983,700
April	10,379,704	9,695,610	8,092,122
May	10,175,782	9,922,324	8,142,466
June	10,094,555	10,180,882	7,958,896
July	9,874,221	10,576,436	8,059,218
August	9,974,993	10,659,040	8,052,963
September	9,744,616	10,344,775	7,839,228
October	10,026,518	9,891,769	7,750,160
November	9,770,041	9,317,808	7,542,542
December	9,777,067	8,829,584	7,555,876

MASNER AND PARRISH BUY VALUABLE TRACT

A syndicate composed of John W. Masner and W. M. Parrish, of Lexington; E. F. Guy, of Jasper, Ala., closed a deal Saturday for the purchase of a valuable tract of oil land embracing sixty acres on Little Sinking Creek in Lee County, and will at once organize a company for the development of the property. The land was bought from P. Y. Drake, acting as trustee for Dr. Sutton and others. The consideration was not made public, but is known to have been a good round sum, for the area acquired is in proven territory and adjacent to production.

The tract adjoins the land of M. F. Cole, on which are two producing wells of 100 barrels each, and is only about 300 yards distant from these wells and an equal distance from the pipe line.

Mr. Masner stated Saturday that he and his associates had been negotiating for the property for several weeks, but was not able to bring the deal to a successful conclusion until Saturday. Mr. Masner said that it is the intention to go to drilling on the property at once and that every indication points to the development of some good wells on the tract.

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MINERAL RIGHTS CASE IS DECIDED

Judge Cochran's Opinion in Big
Oil Suit Settles Mooted Legal
Question of Possession.

What will be of vast importance to the legal fraternity, real estate and security investors, land claimants, leaseholders, individual oil operators and oil companies with holdings in Lee County, Ky., are two opinions just handed down at Richmond, Ky., by Judge A. M. J. Cochran, in the District for the Eastern Division of Kentucky, overruling a motion to dismiss suit and re-hearing of the case of N. C. Morse, trustee, against Jesse Smyth, surface owner, and Crane and Creamer, operators, lessees of Smyth.

Twenty-six suits against surface owners and operators, involving several thousand acres of now valuable oil-bearing land, estimated by some experts to be worth \$1,000,000 or more, were, at the suggestion of the court, consolidated into the one above styled case to determine the points at issue. Since March, 1918, when suits were filed down to the present time, the case attracted unusual attention and was vigorously fought by an array of eminent counsel, namely Worthington, Cochran and Browning, of Maysville, Ky., and Martin T. Kelly, of Lexington, representing the plaintiff; Kelly, Kash, of Irvine, Ky., Pendleton and Bush, B. R. Joutet, Winchester, Ky.; Hazelrigg, of Frankfort, and several other advisors, representing the defendants. It is said it is safe to say there is not an attorney, specializing in land and law titles in Kentucky and other States, representing investors in oil leases and other minerals, stocks of oil companies and

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their phases, who is not directly or indirectly interested in the opinion handed down, the final outcome of the case and the legal points involved, embracing as they do, nearly every phase of law and facts, from the validity of ancient deeds, authenticity, documents and records to the law of adverse possession, laches and the statute of limitation. It is apparently clear that Morse wins the first heat by a substantial margin. The opinion of Cochran says:

"The question to be decided by me on the motion has been diminished in the course of discussion. The parties agree that prior to the making of the deed by Duckham to Breck, of date July 17, 1838, Duckham had sold by title bond to Crawford the 1,000 acres in the Carman 20,000-acre patent, which 400 acres are included the 4,000 acres of conveyed by Crawford to Smyth February 15, 1847, which 400 acres included the 140 acres conveyed to defendant J. H. Smyth in the division of his father's estate, the oil and gas rights in which 140 acres is in dispute, reserving to himself the minerals therein. They further agree that on July 17, 1838, Duckham conveyed to Breck all his interest in the Carman patent and by the exception in the covenant of special warranty of those to whom the grantor had previously sold by written contract." Breck had notice of Crawford's previous title bond. They still further agree, says the court, that on October 15, 1839, Duckham conveyed to Crawford the 1,000 acres reserving the minerals. Such is plaintiff's claim put forth in briefs filed on his behalf, and the defendants expressly agree to these three facts in the response brief on their behalf, to which plaintiff has not replied. Defendants, however, have it, that the reservation of the minerals in the Crawford deed is to the grantor Duckham. But it is not said in the deed that the minerals are so reserved. The statement is simply that they are reserved, without saying to or for whom they are reserved. If as claimed by the plaintiff, says the court, they were covered by the deed of Duckham to Breck, so that Duckham did not and then own them the reasonable inference is that they were reserved to Breck, or rather that the meaning of the reservation was that they were excepted out of the conveyance and not intended to be thereby conveyed. If they were, so far as Breck was concerned, no reservation or exception need have been made. The only need of making the reservation was on Duckham's own account and that to keep him from warranting them to Crawford.

"The parties did well so in agreeing, says the court. Such is the reasonable inference from the undisputed facts. The fact that in 1839 Duckham conveyed the surface in the 1,000 acres to Crawford after he had the year before conveyed his entire interest in the Carman patent, has to be accounted for. It is accounted for, if before the making of the deed to Breck he had given Crawford a title bond for the surface in the 1,000 acres. The exception from the special warranty in the deed to Breck indicates that previous to the making of the deed Duckham had given at least one title bond as to lands in the Carman patent. The reasonable inference is, therefore, that such title bond was one to Crawford in relation to the 1,000 acres. And the reasonable inference from this is that the title bond only covered the surface right in such land, which is all that was conveyed by the deed. What then are the questions left open for the determination on the motion?

"First—Did the minerals pass by the deed of Duckham to Breck? Possibly, says the court, though Duckham still had the legal title to the surface rights in the 1,000 acres, it not passing thereby. If so nothing was left to pass by the deed to Duckham to Crawford. This would come about the limiting the word 'interest' in the deed to Breck to his beneficial interest therein. Thereby his legal title to the surface right in the 1,000 acres would be left to be conveyed by his deed to Crawford. I understand, says the court, the defendants to limit that the minerals did not pass to Breck to the consideration that the question is controlled by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Kincaid against McGowan, 88 Kentucky, 1891. Is such the case? There Duckham, in 1843, conveyed to Kincaid and Plummer, 'all of the 22,000-acre survey of land, only deducting therefrom what Duckham sold and made deeds to prior to that date.' In 1842 Duckham had made deeds to McGowan for two specified boundaries in the survey, reserving the minerals, one-half of the timber and a mill site in the one, and one-half the minerals and certain of the timber in the other. The question was whether these reservations in these two specified boundaries passed by the deed to Kincaid and Plummer, or whether that deed was limited to that portion of the survey outside of those two boundaries. It was held that it was so limited, and that those reservations did not pass.

"Judge Bennett said: 'Now it seems

to us clear that the deed from Duckham to Kincaid and Plummer did not embrace the separate and distinct mineral and timber interest and mill site that Duckham owned in these two tracts from the surface rights conveyed, separated from the portion of the survey sold to Kincaid and Plummer.' And he again said: 'So it seems that the mineral land and timber interest and mill site reserved by Duckham in these two tracts of land, being a distinct interest from the surface rights conveyed, and also being separated from the balance of the 20,000-acre survey by designated boundaries, suppose the mill site reserved had had upon it a fine hour mill, or there had been a valuable stone quarry, which is a mineral interest opened on the land, or a fine lead or silver seam on it, worth thousands of dollars, would it be contended that the conveyance of the adjoining portion of the survey—we say adjoining because the two tracts had become separated from it by metes and bounds—would include these interests? Surely not. The unhesitating answer would be that these were two distinct and separate interests which could only be conveyed by apt words.' The ground upon which it was held that the reservations in the two previous deeds did not pass by the deed in question was because it contained 'no apt words' covering them. The deed was in effect no more than a conveyance of that portion of the survey which adjoined the two tracts previously conveyed. We have no such case here. The deed to Breck contained 'apt' words which covered the minerals in 1,000 acres, the surface of which Duckham had, therefore, sold by title bond and subsequently conveyed to Crawford. It conveys 'all his, Duckham's, interest in the tract of land in the county of Estill patented in the name of Carman, containing 20,000 acres.'

"The minerals in the 1,000 acres were part of the Carman patent and then held by Duckham. So far now appears, they may have been his entire interest therein apart from the legal title to the surface. I conclude, therefore, says the court, that the minerals in the 1,000 acres passed by the deed from Duckham to Breck.

"Two—Is it essential for plaintiff to allege and prove title in Duckham to the minerals back to the Commonwealth? What we have is a sale and conveyance by Duckham to Crawford of the surface in the 1,000 acres, with a reservation to himself of the minerals therein. Is not Crawford and those claiming under him estopped to deny the title of Duckham and those claiming under him to such minerals under Duckham. But such result does not follow therefrom. What they are claiming is the surface right under a deed from Duckham which reserved the minerals to the grantor. I have a distinct im-

pression that by reason thereof Crawford and those claiming under him are estopped to deny that Duckham and those claiming under him are entitled to the minerals. The plaintiff has given me no assertions on this point, but the impression is so distinct that I feel justified in acting on the idea that the impression is correct so far as the motion is concerned.

"Three—Is plaintiff's claim barred by laches? There is no room for the appreciation of the doctrine of laches in this case. No lapse of time bars one's right to property. It is only in this case his right has been invaded that he can be barred of the rights of his right thereto. It does not appear from the bill that the invasion of which he complains is other than a very recent one, certainly not long enough to give rise to any claim that he is barred by laches from complaining of such invasion.

"These are all the questions that I understand the defendants to raise on the motion. I do not understand that they are now claiming that if the minerals passed by the deed from Duckham to Breck they did not pass from Breck to Morse for himself and as trustee, by the deed of 1865. There is no room to claim that they did not, for that deed conveyed the grantors' interest in any reservations of coal, iron, oil or other mineral made by persons who may have heretofore sold and conveyed land in the Carman patent. Possibly the bill is defective in not connecting plaintiff with the grantee in the Breck deed, says the court. What he alleges along that line might be no more than a conclusion of law. I do not pass on this conclusion of law, says the court. I do not pass on this question because defendants made no point of it and dismissed motion of defendants to overrule."

Rehearing Overruled.

In passing on a rehearing of the case Judge Cochran held: "If I had held that plaintiff takes title to the minerals in disputes by virtue of the reservation in the deed from Duckham to Crawford in 1837, those cases, referring to Brown against Dowling and Towns against Brown might be in point. But I have not so held, says the court. Plaintiff takes nothing by such reservation. If there had been no such reservation at all, still plaintiff would have been the owner of the minerals. This is because of the deed to Duckham to Breck in 1838. By virtue of that deed Breck acquired the minerals. He did not need the reservation to give him the minerals. He already owned them. This being so, the sole significance of the reservation was to limit Duckham's covenant of warranty in his deed to Crawford. This accounts for his reserving the minerals without saying that he reserved them to himself. The reservation in the deed to Crawford, however,

had evidential value. It shows that the title bond to Crawford given before the deed to Breck, covered the surface only. It did not cover the minerals, and this being so, the deed to Breck passed them, the court concluding by overruling the petition for rehearing and thus ending one of the most important suits ever handed down by Judge Cochran.

Compromise Heretofore Effected by Defendant Cramer.

In justice to the defendant, F. B. Cramer, it should be stated that we understand a compromise was effected by this one defendant some two months ago, and that while the suit has been continued in his name, yet he has a quit claim deed from the Morse heirs now recorded in Lee County, and the title to this land stands clear.

REFUSES MILLION FOR GRAVEYARD LEASE

FT. WORTH, Texas, Jan. 24.—The Merriman Baptist Church, of Ranger, which already has acquired an income of \$200,000 a year through oil wells sunk in its church yard, has refused \$1,000,000 for the right to develop wells in the graveyard which adjoins the church, it became known here today.

The graveyard now is surrounded by oil wells and numerous companies have made the congregation, which has only twenty-nine members, fabulous offers for the burying ground. The congregation has voted that none of its members shall profit personally by its good fortune, but that the entire income shall be devoted to the glory of God. One hundred thousand dollars already has been distributed among Baptist institutions in this State.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

FARM of 153 acres right on steam and electric road, close to station; improvements, 2-story frame house of 8 rooms, in good shape, 2 barns; well fenced and well watered; this land is in high state of cultivation; grows fine corn and wheat, clover, orchard grass, bluegrass; lot of fine tobacco land; about 25 acres of fine walnut timber, never culled; lot of orchard grass to cut for seed next year; this land lies just rolling enough to drain well; this farm must be sold within the next 30 days. Here is a real bargain. Price \$135 per acre; various other farms for sale by us. MORRIS & MILLER, Lorraine, Ky. 21

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Another Good Well Ross Creek, Estill County, Well No. 2, Good For 75 Barrels

Well No. 1, Ross Creek, Estill County, 75 Barrels

NOW DRILLING TWO MORE WELLS IN SAME LOCALITY.

15,000 acres in proven oil fields of Kentucky and Tennessee; located in Wolfe, Bath, Floyd, Breathitt, Lawrence, Johnson, Magoffin, Knox, Whitley, Estill, Nelson and Spencer Counties, Kentucky, and Scott and Campbell Counties, Tennessee.

Breathitt County lease located next to Wolfe Coal Co., on which big well was brought in last month.

Parkersburg rig now being set up at Bardstown, Nelson County, to begin drilling, where we expect to open a new oil field.

Kentucky is the liveliest oil field in the United States right now, and the MAJESTIC OIL COMPANY OF AMERICA is the liveliest young company operating in it. Be sure to get your share of its growing prosperity.

Limited amount of stock now being sold at

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Majestic Oil Company of America

Home Office, Realty Bldg. Louisville, Ky.

OIL MEN'S ASSOCIATION

**Will Hold First Business Session
Today Since New Officers
Were Elected.**

The first business session of the Kentucky Oil Men's Association since the annual election of officers two weeks ago, will be held at the Phoenix Hotel this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the private dining room, following the usual Round Table luncheon.

At this meeting, Thomas C. Argue, Jr., of Winchester, the new president of the organization, will make his bow to the members of the organization and outline his plans and policy for the conduct of the association during the year 1919, which promises to be one of the most prosperous and successful in the history of the oil industry in Kentucky. Mr. Argue is a practical oil man, with large interests in the Eastern Kentucky oil fields, and under his administration and with the assistance of E. E. Loomis, the newly-elected secretary, who is also a practical and progressive oil man, the future of the association looks bright.

It is expected that at this meeting also the various standing committees of the association will be announced, and the scope of their work mapped out. A large attendance of the members is urged by Secretary Loomis who has been busy sending out notices of the meeting.

McCOMBS GETS FIVE WELLS THIS WEEK

AS THE OIL WORLD goes to press, news reaches us that the McCombs Producing & Refining Company have brought in five wells this week. No. 5 on the Hargis tract after being shot, made 250 barrels; No. 6 on the Butcher, 300 barrels natural; Nos. 18 and 19 on the Adams are in and also No. 3 on the Spencer. We are not informed of the production of these last three wells.

THE "FLU" RAMPANT IN JOHNSON COUNTY

(Continued from Page One.)

cial size, but not so large as some of their others. This company is purposefully drilling high on the structure for gas. They have built a spur line and joined the main line at or near Hade Williams near the forks of Paint Creek. All the wells they have drilled are good gasers.

The well of White Brothers over on Hargis Creek is the biggest gasser in that section and one of the biggest in Kentucky. They are now drilling their No. 2 on the farm of Andy Spradlin and are getting along fine with the work, being about half done. This is shallow drilling and should come in within the next ten days.

I should have mentioned while speaking of The Bed Rock Oil Company that they are drilling their No. 7 on the farm of Conley on Pigeon Creek, and are expected in any minute, so will report on it next week.

In the upper Big Paint Creek section the Bourbon Oil Company is drilling their No. 2. Their No. 1 has been pumped and is making about five barrels a day. This was struck in a shallow sand, probably the Cow Run, and is a dark low gravity oil, but pretty good quality at that. They are going to test in their No. 2 if this oil is persistent and if not they will drive on down to the Berea.

In the lower Big Paint Creek neighborhood, F. Marion Snyder, Mansfield, Ohio, Snyder & Ralph Stafford, Paintsville, Ky., who have formed a partnership for drilling several wells in connection with Dr. James I. Miller, of Huntington, W. Va., and some other Huntington parties are just starting work on their No. 1. The most of the machinery for the drilling of this well has been on the ground for two months, but owing to some unavoidable delays, work has been postponed.

The work on this well will now be pushed and operations of this partnership will hereafter be referred to as Snyder & Stafford.

Further up on Big Paint Creek and about half way between the Stafford & Snyder well and the well of The Bourbon Oil Company, a well has been finished on Colvin Branch of Big Paint Creek. It is a small well, but has not been shot, and it showed oil in three sands—the Big Injun, at about 500 feet; the Berea, at 911 feet, and the Corniferous at 1,605 feet. This is the only well that has showed oil in all three of the sands. It is said to be good for three barrels natural, although it has neither been shot nor pumped. It was drilled by the Geoffrey Jeffreys interests.

The location was on high ground which made each sand a little further down than usual in this section. The average for the sands is: Big Injun, 480; Berea, 825, and Corniferous, 1,575, which makes this section attractive for the reason that the drilling is so shallow.

PIPE LINE RUNS FOR WEEK

Pipe line runs for the week ending January 18, 1919, reported by the Cumberland Pipe Line are as follows:

District 1	Busseyville	187.18
District 1a	Fallsburg	1,325.12
District 2	Cooper	734.97
District 3	Denny	88.10
District 5	Stubenville	817.93
District 6	Canal City	186.06
District 7	Fitchburg	6,735.88
District 8	Ravenna	6,323.57
District 8a	Ravenna	2,648.76
District 9	Campton	65.88
District 9	Stillwater	176.86
District 10	Wagersville	183.84
District 11	Beaver Creek	81.96
District 12	Ragland	786.48
District 13	Parmleysville	760.74
District 14	Pilot	5,361.89
District 15	Pilot	5,790.65
District 16	Zachariah	5,222.52
District 16a	Big Sinking	19,468.52
District 16b	Big Sinking	4,593.76
District 17	Ross Creek	10,178.39
District 18	Big Sinking	36,221.81
Total		107,940.87

MANY COMPLETIONS DURING PAST WEEK

(Continued from Page One.)

Brothers and Hedrick's No. 4 John Williams, is reported to have flowed 400 barrels overnight.

W. J. Flesher, of Lexington, who leased 3,800 acres of the Eureka Coal and Mineral tract, in Lee County, has begun operations at once and moved four rigs on to the property. A company will be organized to take over these holdings.

In the eastern section of Lee County, near Hell Creek, the Southern Oil Company of Lee County is expecting No. 2, Laura Lane, in shortly. On this farm No. 1 was a light well.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Company is drilling Nos. 4 and 5, Henry Shoemaker. They were held up at No. 4 for timber, but have now resumed operations. No. 5 is at 150 feet.

On the Green Adams farm, the Irvine Development Company is pumping five wells and preparing to drill more.

Near Airedale, in the same section, the Atlantic Oil Producing Company is pulling and plugging No. 2 D. B. Kincaid, which they will abandon after an effort to exhaust the salt water. The same parties have also plugged and given up No. 1 on the Allison Rose farm, in the same vicinity.

Northwest of Contrary Creek the Security Producing & Refining Company has spudded in for its initial test on the Ed. Riley. On the Millard Estes the same parties are drilling No. 4, which is an offset to the Hopewell Petroleum Company's No. 10 on the Shearer.

On the Jack Spicer farm the Alakyla Oil Co. should drill in this week at No. 3. This offsets the Ohio Oil Company's Flahaven land track. On the Charles Evelyn the latter company has just completed No. 21 which looks to be a splendid producer. Nos. 27 and 28 are drilling. Their No. 11 has tested out good for 50 barrels.

The W. P. Williams Oil Corporation drilling on part of the Flahaven, is down 100 feet at its initial test. They are moving another rig on and will drill this farm up rapidly.

Wood Kirkpatrick, representing the Overland Oil Company, reports No. 1 on the B. Foster farm, two miles west of the Sinking Spring school house, as drilling. The company is represented by Findlay, O., promoters.

The Monarch Oil Company and the Pelican Oil Company, Louisville, it is said, has four machines at work on the Susan Moore farm, three on the W. E. Oliver farm and three on the W. R. Buchanan farm, known as the Johnson pool.

The Southern Oil Company, of Lee County, is rigging up No. 1, Andy Shoemaker, which will offset the Henry Shoemaker farm of the Atlantic Oil Producing Company. On the Elbert King farm the same parties are now moving a rig to offset another of the Henry Shoemaker wells. This tract lies west of the latter on Hell Creek.

The Atlantic Oil Producing Company's No. 5, Henry Shoemaker, broke the walking beam at 150 feet, but is now drilling again. No. 4 has spudded in. The wells in here are being pumped and are making about 15 barrels a day.

On the Green Adams farm the Irvine Development Company is installing big power to pump its wells.

The test drilled on the Allison Rose tract near Lee City by the Atlantic Oil Producing Company, went to a depth of 1,828 feet and failed to discover oil. They have moved the rig used here and the one employed at Caney in Morgan County, to Fincastle, in Lee, and will employ them on their holdings in this section.

Christian County.

In Christian County, W. J. Howe

and others, of Chicago, are down 200 feet at No. 1 on the Squire Walton Bowling farm, while at No. 1 on the A. J. Adams, the Indian Refining Company is at a depth of 860 feet.

Estill County.

Bourbon Oil & Development Company's No. 1, Millie Freeman farm, 15 barrels.

Bourbon Oil & Development Company's No. 2, Comet lots, 50 barrels. Arvin Oil Company's No. 10, Arvin heirs' farm, 25 barrels.

Arvin Oil Company's No. 11, Arvin heirs' farm, 100 barrels.

Majestic Oil Company's No. 2, Comet lots, 75 barrels.

Bent Hockery Oil Company's No. 17, L. C. Roberts' farm, 25 barrels.

Bent Hockery Oil Company's No. 18, L. C. Roberts' farm, 35 barrels.

Kentucky Star Oil Company's No. 1, Comet tract, 30 barrels.

Hopkin's & Son's No. 1, T. J. Raider farm, dry.

John Profit Oil Company's No. 1, Comet oil lease, 20 barrels.

Station Camp Oil Company's No. 1, Perry Cox farm, dry.

Bankers Oil Company's No. 6, Joel Hubbard farm, 100 barrels.

Irvine Field Oil Company's No. 4, Margaret Wise farm, 30 barrels.

Elliott County.

Caldwell and others, of Nashville, will be in shortly with their initial test on the H. S. Frahley farm at Newcombe Postoffice.

The Bourbon Oil & Development Company is due with its test on the Brit Gibson farm, located on Middle Fork.

Lincoln County.

Bald Hill Oil Company's No. 1, Hales Well farm, 10 barrels.

The Bald Hill Oil & Gas Company, composed of Lee Deekel, C. H. Adams, and D. P. Weeks, struck a flow of oil on the Hutchinson place at Hale's Well in Lincoln County, and it is believed that it is fully a ten-barreler. The fluid was struck at a depth of forty feet and four feet of oil sand have been encountered. The drilling will continue to a greater depth.

Menifee County.

Di Kash Oil Company's No. 1, Dorsey-Ratcliff farm, 50 barrels.

A new well is reported to be in Menifee County, and is said to have filled up 500 feet, six feet in the sand. A full report on this has not been obtained as yet, as we go to press.

In Menifee County the well completed recently by Back & Kash on the Dorsey Radcliffe is reported as good for 20 barrels. This is the second well on this lease.

Muhlenburg County.

On the Oates heirs the Ohio Oil Company has resumed work at 1,100 feet after fishing.

Allen County.

Vic Decaigny Company's No. 1, Bishop Foster farm, 20 barrels.

H. Hennenbrunker Oil Company's No. 1, Markham farm, 25 barrels.

Monarch Oil Company's No. 4, W. E. Alliner farm, 25 barrels.

Pelican Oil Company's No. 1, Susan

Federal License. Number 5601.

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Like a young lion leaping from its lair, Stanton Oil Company has become one of the largest oil producers. Daily production 1,164 barrels, selling at \$2.60 a barrel.

Company is earning from actual output 67 per cent. per annum on the \$1.00 per share value of its outstanding capital stock and has AN UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDEND RECORD OF 36 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IN CASH FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS.

A regularly quarterly cash dividend of 9 per cent., payable to stockholders of record February 1, and a stock dividend of 30 per cent., payable to stockholders of record March 1.

Maturing dividends, which will be paid to those who purchase Stanton Oil stock NOW in the New York Curb Market, are:
Nine per cent. cash, payable to stockholders of record February 1.
Thirty per cent. stock, " " " " " March 1.

Keeping in mind the pending stock dividend of 30 per cent., which at the present price of the stock is equal to a cash dividend of 50 per cent., and adding thereto the annual cash dividend of 36 per cent., assures a return for 1919 of 86 per cent. on the \$1 par of the stock. The NET YIELD for 1919, on an investment NOW at the market price of \$1.75 per share, will be 49 per cent.

The Stanton Oil Company is determined to confine its business to the production and selling of oil; that is the present reason why they have been able to pay their stockholders in excess of 36 per cent. per annum for the last two years. It shows the value of this stock, and with the increased production which they have lately purchased, it should be very beneficial to the stockholders in a financial way. The combined production of the company's holdings can now be ultra-conservatively computed as follows: Eight hundred barrels daily from the new property and two-thirds of 547 barrels, or 364 barrels, daily from the old property, giving a total production of 1,164 barrels daily. Calculating the production at \$2.60 a barrel and figuring 26 pumping days to the month, this means a monthly income of \$78,686, a quarterly income of \$236,000, and an annual income of \$944,000, making the estimated net operating earnings, after dividends are paid, \$400,000 per annum surplus. If you are going to buy Oil Stock, buy the one that pays the largest dividend.

Write or call at our Louisville office for our specially prepared Review of Stanton Oil, a full detailed statement to date. It will convince you of the sterling merit of the issue.

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